



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT

1718

79.780

CANCELLED

Box, No.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

PRESENTED BY

Dr. J. A. Culbert.

The Library Committee shall divide the books and other articles belonging to the Library into three classes, namely: (a) those which are not to be removed from the building; (b) those which may be taken only by written permission of three members of the committee; (c) those which may circulate under the following rules:—

Members shall be entitled to take from the Library two folio or quarto volumes, or four volumes of lesser fold, with the plates belonging to the same, upon having them recorded by the Librarian, or Assistant Librarian, and promising to make good any damage they sustain, while in their possession, and to replace the same if lost, or pay a sum fixed by the Library Committee.

No person shall lend any book belonging to the Institute, excepting to a member, under a penalty of one dollar for each offence.

The Library Committee may allow members to take more than the allotted number of books upon a written application, and may also permit other persons than members to use the Library under such conditions as they may impose.

No person shall detain any book longer than four weeks from the Library, if notified that the same is wanted by another member, under a penalty of five cents per day, and no volume shall be detained longer than three months at one time under the same penalty.

The Librarian shall have power by order of the Library Committee to call in any volume after it has been retained by a member for ten days.

On or before the first Wednesday in May, all books shall be returned to the Library, and a penalty of five cents per day shall be imposed for each volume detained.

No book shall be allowed to circulate until one month after its receipt.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
THE GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON

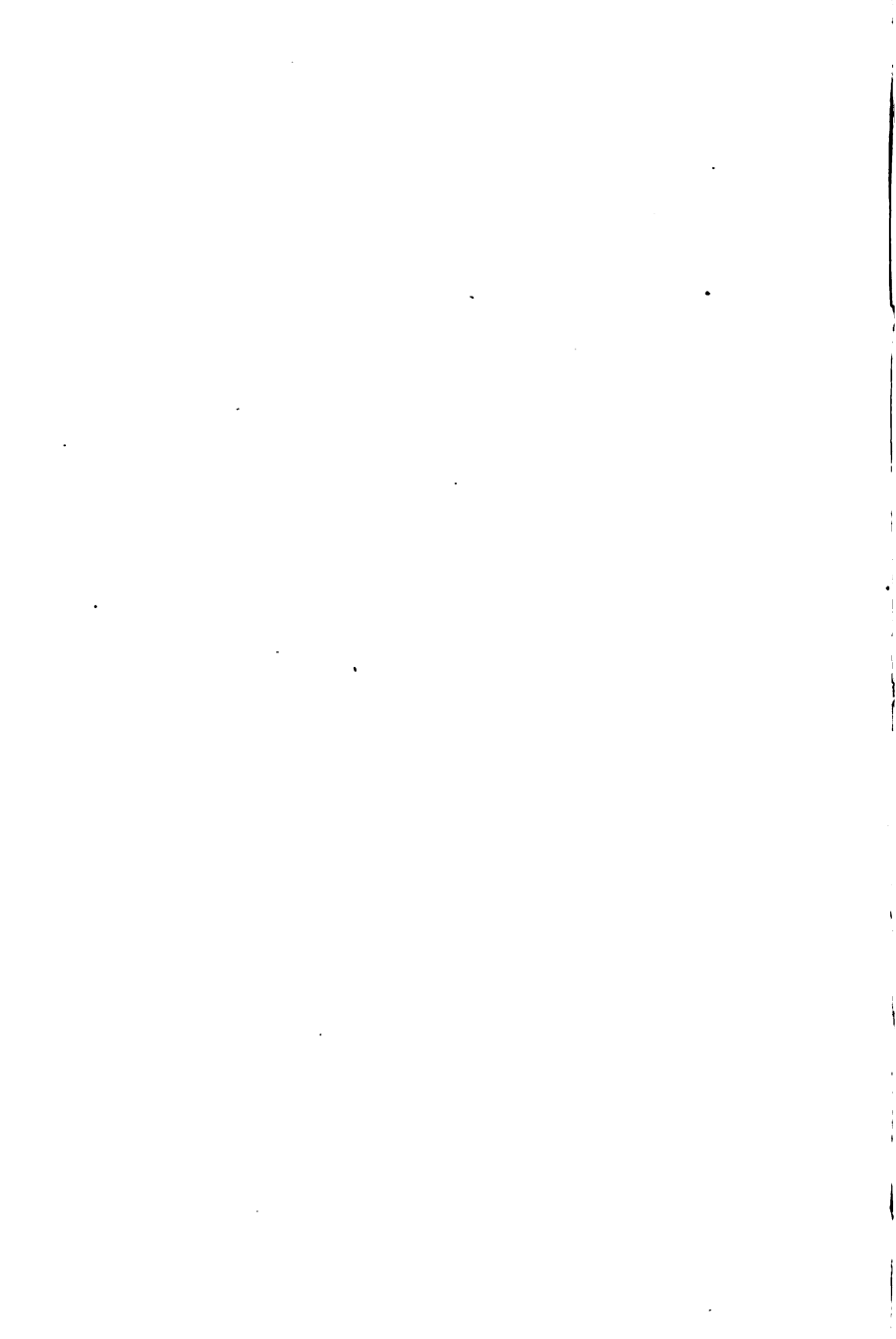


3 2044 102 862 737

H. F. Sears.

'83

22 Beck Hall.



A

SHORT
GERMAN GRAMMAR

FOR

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY

E. S. SHELDON,

TUTOR IN GERMAN IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BOSTON:

GINN AND HEATH.

1879.

EdueT 1718.79.780
✓

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON
JANUARY 25, 1924

Copyright,
By E. S. SHELDON,
1879.

UNIVERSITY PRESS:
JOHN WILSON & SON, CAMBRIDGE.

P R E F A C E.

IN the preparation of this Grammar it has been my object to make as short a statement of principles as is consistent with perfect plainness. While intending to omit nothing essential, I have endeavored to gain space and make the student's work easier by short and clear statement, and by omitting many details which really give little or no assistance in reading German. The ability to read German is, in my opinion, of far more importance than the ability to speak it, though when an extended course in German can be given, attention should of course also be paid to the spoken language. It is believed that this book can be used with advantage by all students who are sufficiently advanced not to be troubled by the common grammatical terms, though it was originally planned only for college students. I have throughout avoided useless technicalities of language.

The illustrative examples and also the exercises have been purposely made to contain simple and common words which occur often in ordinary prose. The exercises can of course easily be increased by the teacher, if more are desired. The rules for the order of words are given as occasion arises, and illustrated in the exercises, and a brief summary is given later for convenience of reference. It is hoped that this subject has thus been made easier for the student.

The German constructions which differ so slightly from English as not to occasion difficulty in reading have received less attention; in my opinion these can be best learned by practice in reading and in translating into German. Such practice in translation into German might profitably follow the study of the grammar; but reading German need not be so long delayed. I feel sure that the best results come from beginning to read early, and beginning as soon as possible practice in reading at sight, which is of course made easier by some knowledge of the methods of derivation of words. This gives, too, a kind of training which the study of a language ought to give.

The grammars I have consulted most are Whitney's, Ahn's, and Otto's, in English, and Heyse's in German. I have also made frequent reference to Sanders's large lexicon, and to his *Wörterbuch der Hauptschwierigkeiten in der deutschen Sprache*.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the professors of the German department, and others who have given me encouragement and assistance. I am under especial obligations to Dr. Emerton, now connected with the department of History in this University, from whom I have received many valuable suggestions.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, July, 1879.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO SECTIONS.

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION	1-7
DECLENSION	8
ARTICLES	9
NOUNS	10-17
RULES FOR GENDER	10
STRONG AND WEAK DECLENSIONS	11-15
IRREGULAR NOUNS	16
PROPER NAMES	17
EXERCISES 1, 2.	
ADJECTIVES	18-28
INFLECTION, EXERCISES 3, 4	18-23
COMPARISON	24-28
PRONOUNS	29-48
PERSONAL	29-32
POSSESSIVE	33-35
DEMONSTRATIVE	36-38
INTERROGATIVE	39-41
RELATIVE, AND POSITION OF VERB IN RELATIVE CLAUSES	42-46
OTHER PRONOUNS	46-48
EXERCISES 5, 6.	
NUMERALS	49-52
EXERCISE 7.	
VERBS	53-95
METHODS OF CONJUGATION	53-56
AUXILIARIES <i>haben, sein, werden</i>	57-60
WEAK VERBS, AND POSITION OF PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES	61-64
EXERCISES 8, 9.	

STRONG VERBS	65-67
EXERCISES 10, 11.	
PASSIVE VOICE	68-78
EXERCISES 12, 13.	
INFINITIVE AND PARTICIPLE	74-76
IMPERSONAL VERBS	77-78
EXERCISES 14, 15.	
MODAL AUXILIARIES	80-87
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES; ORDER OF WORDS AFTER <i>wenn</i>	86, 87
EXERCISES 16, 17.	
INSEPARABLE AND SEPARABLE PREFIXES	88-95
INSEPARABLE PREFIXES	88, 89
SEPARABLE PREFIXES; ORDER IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES	90-95
EXERCISES 18, 19.	
ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS	96-102
EXERCISES 20, 21.	
CONJUNCTIONS	103-106
EXERCISES 22, 23.	
ADDITIONAL USES OF NOUNS, PRONOUNS, AND VERBS	107-122
EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY	107
USES OF THE CASES	108-115
EXERCISES 24, 25.	
USES OF THE MOODS AND TENSES	116-122
EXERCISES 26, 27.	
SUMMARY OF THE RULES FOR ORDER OF WORDS	123-126
COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS	127-130
CORRESPONDENCES OF CONSONANTS IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH	131
LIST OF STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS, VOCABULARIES, AND INDEX	pp. 77-103

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

Alphabet and Pronunciation.

1. GERMAN is usually printed with the following letters :—

	German Name.	Roman Equivalents.		German Name.	Roman Equivalents.
A	a	ah	a		
B	b	bay	b		
C	c	tsay	c		
D	d	day	d		
E	e	ay (in day)	e		
F	f	ef	f		
G	g	gay	g		
H	h	hah	h		
I	i	ee	i		
J	j	yot	j		
K	k	kah	k		
L	l	el	l		
M	m	em	m		
N	n	en	n		
O	o	oh	o		
P	p	pay	p		
Q	q	koo	q		
R	r	ere (in there)	r		
S	s, ß	es	s		
T	t	tay	t		
U	u	oo	u		
V	v	fou (in found)	v		
W	w	vay	w		
X	x	ix	x		
Y	y	ipsilon	y		
Z	z	tset	z		

2. The letters *f, t (d), l, m, n, p, ph, r*, are pronounced as in English. None of the letters are silent, except sometimes *h* (but see 5).

a is pronounced like *a* in *father*, *Vienna*, never like *a* in *hand* : as *Name*, *name* ; *Land*, *lund*.

b like *b* in English, but when final like *p* : as *Bett*, *bed* ; *Staub*, *dust* ; *Raub*, *prey* ; *ab*, *off*.

- c** before *a, o, u*, or a consonant, is like *k*, before other letters like *ts*: as *Casus*, *case*; *copi'ren*, *copy*; *Centner*, *hundred-weight*; *Citro'ne*, *lemon*.
- d** like *d* in English, but when final like *t*: as *Ding*, *thing*; *Hund*, *dog*; *wild*, *wild*. **dt** is like *t*, as *totd*, *dead*; *tödt*, *kill*.
- e** is like *a* in *fate*, when short like *e* in *net*: as *geben*, *give*; *Nest*, *nest*.
- g** is like *g* in *go*, *get*, but when final like *ch* (see 4): as *gan3*, *whole*; *gelb*, *yellow*; *Gift*, *poison*; *ruhig*, *quiet*; *Tag*, *day*.
- h** is like *h* at the beginning of a word and in the endings *heit* and *haft*; elsewhere it is silent. Examples: *Hand*, *hand*; *hohl*, *hollow*; *Rahn*, *boat*; *ohne*, *without*; *sehen*, *see*; *That*, *deed*; *Thurm*, *tower*; *Wildheit*, *wildness*; *tugendhaft*, *virtuous*.
- i** is like *i* in *caprice*; when short, as it usually is, like *i* in *pin*: as *Maschine*, *machine*; *bitter*, *bitter*.
- j** is like *y*: as *Jahr*, *year*.
- ng** is like *ng* in *sing*, *singer*, not as in *longer*: as *Finger*, *finger*; *länger*, *longer*.
- n** is like *o* in *note*, *omit*, never like *o* in *not*; as *Ton*, *tone*; *Stroh*, *straw*. The short *o* is nearly like *o* in *stone*, as often heard in New England: as *toll*, *mad*; *Sonne*, *sun*; *Sommer*, *summer*.
- In **pf** both letters are pronounced: as *Pfund*, *pound*; *Pferd*, *horse*.
- q** only occurs in *qu*, which is pronounced between *qu* and *kv*: as *Qual*, *torment*, *Quelle*, *source*.
- r** is slightly rolled or trilled: as *reden*, *speak*; *Horn*, *horn*; *Mutter*, *mother*.
- s** is like *s* in *sing*, except when between vowels, or initial before a vowel. It is then like *z*. At the end of a word the form *ß* is used. In initial *sp*, *st*, *s* is nearly like *sh*. Examples: *es*, *it*; *Haus*, *house*; *Ast*, *branch*; *Hase*, *hare*; *singen*,

sing; Sohn, *son*; so, *so*; spalten, *split*; Spiel, *play*; Stadt, *town*; stolz, *proud*.

t is like *t* in English; but in the ending *tion* it is like *ts*: as *Nation, nation*; **th** is like *t* (see examples under **h**).

u is like *u* in *rule*, when short like *u* in *pull*: as *gut, good*; Mund, *mouth*. See also **q**.

v is like *f* in English; between vowels and in foreign words like *v*: as *voll, full*; Sklave, *slave*.

w is like *v* in English; as *Wind, wind*; Weg, *way*.

y is usually pronounced like *i*: as *Tyrann', tyrant*.

z is like *ts*: as *zehn, ten*; zwei, *two*.

3. MODIFIED VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS. **Äe, ä**, is the modified form of **a**; it is pronounced like *e*, or more exactly like the French *è*. **Öe, ö**, the modified form of **o**, is pronounced like the French *eu*, nearly like the English vowel in *burn*. **Ue, ü**, the modified form of **u**, is pronounced like the French *u*. Examples: Ärger, *vexation*; Thräne, *tear*; älter, *older*; Öl, *oil*; König, *king*; zwölf, *twelve*; Uebel, *evil*; für, *for*; küssen, *kiss*.

Historically these vowels come from **a, o, u**, modified by an **i** or **j**, which originally was in a following syllable; but in pronunciation they are very distinct: **ö** is *e* modified by rounding the lips, and **ü** is *i* modified in the same way.

The diphthongs are: **ai** and **ei**, each pronounced like *i* in *pine*; **au**, like *ou* in *bound*; **eu** and **äu** (the modified form of **au**), nearly like *oi* in *boil*; **ui**, like *we*. Examples: Kaiser, *emperor*; Seide, *silk*; Haus, *house*; Freund, *friend*; Häuser, *houses*; Auglein, *little eye*; pfui, *fie*.

4. SPECIAL COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS. **ch** has two peculiar sounds. After **a, o, u, au**, it is a deep spirant, in sound between *k* and *h*, related to *k* about as *f* to *p*; after other vowels and diphthongs (**e, i, ä, ö, ü, eu, äu, ei**), after **l, n, r**, and in the diminutive suffix **chen**, it is pronounced farther forward in the mouth (palatal), about like *hy*. Examples: Bach, *brook*; Koch, *cook*;

Buch, *book*; auch, *also*; recht, *right*; Licht, *light*; Bäche, *brooks*; Köche, *cooks*; Bücher, *books*; leuchten, *shine*; räuchern, *smoke*; Eiche, *oak*; solcher, *such*; mancher, *many*; durch, *through*; Blümchen, *little flower*; Stüdchen, *little piece*.

When initial, *th* before *e* and *i* has the palatal pronunciation, before other letters it is usually like *k*: as Chemie, *chemistry*; Chor, *choir*.

The combination *th* (*th*s) is pronounced like *x*, if all three letters belong to the stem of the word: as Dache, *ox*; Fuchs, *fox*; otherwise *th* and *f* (*s*) are separated in pronunciation: as nachsehen, *look after* (nach and sehen).

sh is pronounced like the English *sh*: as Fische, *fish*; schön, *beautiful*.

The double letter *ß* (*sz*) is pronounced like *s*; it is written instead of *ff* at the end of a word, after a long vowel or diphthong, and before *t*. In Roman letters it is usually represented by *ss*. Examples: Nuss, *nut*; stoßen, *push*; er hasste, *he hated* (from hassen, *hate*).

ß is pronounced like *ts*: as Netz, *net*; sitzen, *sit*; jetzt, *now*.

5. QUANTITY. A vowel is generally short before two consonants or a double consonant; it is long when doubled, when followed by *h*, and sometimes before *ß*. Only *a*, *e*, and *u* can be doubled, and if a double *a* or *u* is modified only one vowel is written. The long sound of *i* is generally written *ie*. The first vowel is short in Stadt, *town*; Himmel, *heaven*; hassen, *hate*; Hitze, *heat*; Kind, *child*: it is long in Staat, *state*; Saal, *hall* (pl. Säle); Meer, *sea*; Boot, *boat*; lahm, *lame*; Fuß, *foot* (pl. Füße); stoßen, *push*; Biene, *bee*.

a. In some words where *ie* is unaccented *e* is pronounced separately from *i*; they are mostly from Latin words ending in *ia*; as Familie, *family*; Italia, *Italy*.

6. ACCENT. The accent is generally on the root syllable, and in compounds on the first member: as Spaßhaftigkeit, *jocularity* (from Spaß, *jest*); eisfalt, *ice-cold* (from Eis, *ice*, and falt, *cold*);

Lust'spiel, *comedy* (from Lust, *pleasure*, and Spiel, *play*); aus'gehen, *go out* (from aus, *out*, and gehen, *go*).

But the inseparable prefixes **be**, **emp** (**ent**), **er**, **ge**, **ver**, **zer**, are never accented, and in compound particles the accent is usually on the last member: as Gebet', *prayer* (from beten, *pray*); versprech'en, *promise* (from sprechen, *speak*); dahin', *thither* (from da, *there*, and hin, *hence*); womit', *wherewith* (from wo, *where*, and mit, *with*).

These rules for accent of course do not apply to foreign words, which often accent the last syllable. Words in **ei** also accent the last syllable: as Kinderei', *childishness* (from Kind, *child*). Verbs in **-iren** (**-ieren**) accent the **i**: as spazi'e'ren, *walk*. Leben'dig, *living*, accents the second syllable.

7. CAPITAL LETTERS. Every noun or word used as such must begin with a capital, also the personal pronoun Sie, *you*, and the possessive Ihr, *your*. Adjectives of nationality do not begin with a capital: as englisch, *English*; französisch, *French*; deutsch, *German*.

Declension.

8. There are in German four cases, — nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative, — two numbers, and three genders. Those words which in the singular have different endings for the different genders (*i. e.* adjectives and words similarly declined) have in the plural the same form for all three genders.

Articles.

9. The articles are declined as follows: —

der, the.				ein, a, an.		
SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	SINGULAR.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. der	die	das	die	ein	eine	ein
G. des	der	des	der	eines	einer	eines
D. dem	der	dem	den	einem	einer	einem
A. den	die	das	die	einen	eine	ein

a. In the accusative neuter and the dative of all genders, there often occur contractions with prepositions: *am* (an dem, *at the*); *im* (in dem, *in the*); *vom* (von dem, *of the*); *zum* (zu dem, *to the*); *beim* (bei dem, *at the*); *ans* (an das, *to the*); *aufs* (auf das, *upon the*); *ins* (in das, *into the*); *zur* (zu der, *to the*): as *im Theater*, *in the theatre*.

b. The definite article is often used where the English has a possessive pronoun, when the meaning is clear: as *mit dem Bruder*, *with my (your, his, her) brother*; and often where we have no corresponding word, as before names of seasons, months, and days of the week: as *der Mai*, *May*; *am Freitag*, *on Friday*.

Nouns.

10. RULES FOR GENDER. a. Masculine are derivative nouns in *ling* and *er* (denoting the agent): as *Fremdling*, *stranger* (from *fremd*, *strange*); *Finder*, *finder* (from *finden*, *find*).

Most nouns formed without ending by simple change of vowel, and most nouns in *el*, *er*, *en* (except infinitives used as nouns) are masculine: as *Spruch*, *saying* (from *sprechen*, *speak*); *Flügel*, *wing* (from *fliegen*, *fly*); *Regen*, *rain*; *Zeiger*, *pointer* (from *zeigen*, *point*).

b. Feminine are all abstract nouns formed with the suffixes *ei*, *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *ung*, nouns formed from masculines by adding *in*, and all abstract nouns formed from adjectives by adding *e*: as *Schmeichelei*, *flattery* (from *schmeicheln*, *flatter*); *Blindheit*, *blindness* (from *blind*, *blind*); *Höflichkeit*, *politeness* (from *höflich*, *polite*); *Freundschaft*, *friendship* (from *Freund*, *friend*); *Bewegung*, *motion* (from *bewegen*, *move*); *Königin*, *queen* (from *König*, *king*); *Größe*, *greatness* (from *groß*, *great*).

c. Neuter are all diminutives in *chen* and *lein*, most nouns beginning with the prefix *ge*, and all infinitives used as nouns: as *Töchterchen*, *Söhnlein* (diminutives from *Tochter*, *daughter*, *Sohn*, *son*); *Gewölle*, *cloud-mass* (from *Wolke*, *a cloud*); *das Schreiben*, *writing* (from *schreiben*, *write*). Nouns with the endings *sel*, *sal*,

and *thum*, are mostly neuter: as *Räthſel*, *riddle* (from *rathen*, *guess*); *Schickſal*, *fate* (from *ſchicken*, *send*); *Alterthum*, *antiquity* (from *Alter*, *age*).

d. Most names of countries and towns are neuter: as *Europa*, *Europe*; *Italien*, *Italy*; *Berlin*, *Berlin*; also the words *Weib*, *woman*; and *Kind*, *child*.

e. Words taken from any other language keep, but with many exceptions, the gender they have in the language from which they come. Examples of change of gender are *Körper* (masc.), *body*, from Latin *corpus*; *Fenſter* (neut.), *window*, from Latin *fenestra*.

11. DECLENSION. To decline a German noun it is necessary to know the nominative and genitive singular, and the nominative plural. There are two declensions, according as the genitive singular ends in *s* (Strong, or First Declension) or in *n* (Weak, or Second Declension). All neuters belong to the Strong Declension. All feminines are invariable in the singular, and the greater number belong to the Weak Declension in the plural. The dative plural of all nouns ends in *n*, and the nominative, genitive, and accusative plural are always alike.

a. Some feminine nouns have in a few phrases the ending *en* in the dative and accusative singular: as *auf Erden*, *on earth*.

12. STRONG DECLENSION. The genitive singular adds *s* or *es* to the nominative: *s* after *el*, *en*, *er*, and generally when no difficulty in pronunciation would be caused; *es* after sibilants, and usually if the noun is a monosyllable. Thus, the nouns *der Handel*, *trade*; *der Abend*, *evening*; *das Leben*, *life*; *das Grab*, *grave*; *der Mund*, *mouth*; *der Fuß*, *foot*, form the genitives: *des Handels*, *des Abends*, *des Lebens*, *des Grabes*, *des Mundes*, *des Fußes*. The dative singular is like the nominative singular if the noun ends in *el*, *en*, *er*; in other cases it adds *e*, but this ending can always be dropped. The accusative singular is always like the nominative singular.

In the plural the nominative, genitive, and accusative are like the nominative singular (or only differ from it by modifying the

stem vowel) when the noun ends in *e*, *el*, *er*, or *en*. In other cases they add *e*, sometimes with, sometimes without, modifying the stem vowel, or add *er*, when the vowel is always modified. Thus the nouns *der Finger*, *finger*; *der Vater*, *father*; *die Mutter*, *mother*; *der Garten*, *garden*; *der Fuß*, *foot*; *das Jahr*, *year*; *der Sohn*, *son*; *das Buch*, *book*, have in the plural in these three cases: *die* (gen. *der*) *Finger*, *Väter*, *Mütter*, *Gärten*, *Füße*, *Jahre*, *Söhne*, *Bücher*. The dative plural adds *n* to the nominative plural unless this already ends in *n*, when it is like the other plural cases.

a. Nouns adding *er* in the plural are almost all neuter, none are feminine. The most important masculines are: *Gott*, *God*; *Mann*, *man*; *Wald*, *forest*; *Geist*, *spirit*; *Rand*, *edge*; *Ort*, *place* (pl. *Orter* and *Orte*).

13. *der Spiegel*, *mirror*. *der Tag*, *day*. *der Kopf*, *head*.

N.	<i>der Spiegel</i>	<i>der Tag</i>	<i>der Kopf</i>
G.	<i>des Spiegels</i>	<i>des Tages</i>	<i>des Kopfes</i>
D.	<i>dem Spiegel</i>	<i>dem Tage (Tag)</i>	<i>dem Kopse (Kopf)</i>
A.	<i>den Spiegel</i>	<i>den Tag</i>	<i>den Kopf</i>
N.	<i>die Spiegel</i>	<i>die Tage</i>	<i>die Köpfe</i>
G.	<i>der Spiegel</i>	<i>der Tage</i>	<i>der Köpfe</i>
D.	<i>den Spiegeln</i>	<i>den Tagen</i>	<i>den Köpfen</i>
A.	<i>die Spiegel</i>	<i>die Tage</i>	<i>die Köpfe</i>

das Haus, *house*. *die Hand*, *hand*. *die Tochter*, *daughter*.

N.	<i>das Haus</i>	<i>die Hand</i>	<i>die Tochter</i>
G.	<i>des Hauses</i>	<i>der Hand</i>	<i>der Tochter</i>
D.	<i>dem Hause (Haus)</i>	<i>der Hand</i>	<i>der Tochter</i>
A.	<i>das Haus</i>	<i>die Hand</i>	<i>die Tochter</i>
N.	<i>die Häuser</i>	<i>die Hände</i>	<i>die Töchter</i>
G.	<i>der Häuser</i>	<i>der Hände</i>	<i>der Töchter</i>
D.	<i>den Häusern</i>	<i>den Händen</i>	<i>den Töchtern</i>
A.	<i>die Häuser</i>	<i>die Hände</i>	<i>die Töchter</i>

a. All feminine nouns belonging to this declension except Mutter and Tochter add *e* in the plural.

Decline with the definite article: der Bach (pl. Bäche) *brook*; der Arm (pl. Arme), *arm*; die Stadt (pl. Städte), *town*; der Hut (pl. Hüte), *hat*; der Baum (pl. Bäume), *tree*; das Lamm (pl. Lämmer), *lamb*; das Haar (pl. Haare), *hair*; das Land (pl. Länder), *land*; die Kunst (pl. Künste) *art*; das Blatt (pl. Blätter), *leaf*.

14. WEAK DECLENSION. This adds *n* or *en* to the nominative singular to form the rest of the singular and the whole plural. The plural never modifies the vowel of the singular. Nouns in *e*, *el*, *er*, *ar* (unaccented), add *n* only, all others *en*. Feminines formed with the suffix *in* have *innen* in the plural.

15.	der Graf, <i>count.</i>	der Knabe, <i>boy.</i>	die Frau, <i>woman.</i>
N.	der Graf	der Knabe	die Frau
G.	des Grafen	des Knaben	der Frau
D.	dem Grafen	dem Knaben	der Frau
A.	den Grafen	den Knaben	die Frau
N.	die Grafen	die Knaben	die Frauen
G.	der Grafen	der Knaben	der Frauen
D.	den Grafen	den Knaben	den Frauen
A.	die Grafen	die Knaben	die Frauen

To the Weak Declension belong all feminines of more than one syllable, except Mutter, Tochter, and those formed with the suffixes *niss* and *sal*; most masculines in *e*, and many words of foreign origin: as Student, *student*. Herr, *Mr.*, adds *n* in the singular and *en* in the plural.

Decline with the definite article: der Bär, *bear*; der Narr, *fool*; der Soldat, *soldier*; der Ochs, *ox*; der Riese, *giant*; die Pflicht, *duty*; die Minute, *minute*; die Nation, *nation*; die Schwester, *sister*; die Blume, *flower*; die Königin, *queen*.

16. IRREGULAR NOUNS. *a.* Some are of the Strong Declension in the singular and of the Weak Declension in the plural:

as Staat (-es, -en), *state*; Auge (-es, -en), *eye*. Especially noteworthy are nouns in *or* from the Latin, which change the accent in the plural: as Doctor (Doctores, Docto'ren), Professor. They add no ending in the dative singular.

b. Several masculine nouns in *en* usually drop the final *n* in the nominative singular: as Name or Namen (Namen, Namen), *name*; so also Friede or Frieden, *peace*, and a few others.

c. Neuters in *ium*, from the Latin, which in the singular have no ending except *s* in the genitive, and in the plural end in *ien* throughout, corresponding to the Latin ending *ia*: as Studium (Studiums, Studien), *study*.

d. The nouns der Schmerz (Schmerzes or Schmerzens, Schmerzen), *pain*; and das Herz, *heart*, declined as follows: Singular, Herz, Herzens, Herzen, Herz, Plural, Herzen in all cases.

e. Compounds ending in *mann* substitute similar compounds with *Leute*, *people*, when a class is meant, not individuals: as Kaufmann, *merchant*; Kaufleute, *merchants*.

f. Some nouns, chiefly of foreign origin, form a plural in *s*, all the cases alike: as Sophas, *sofas*.

NOTE. It will be observed that any of these nouns, except Herz, can be fully declined if the nominative and genitive singular and nominative plural are known.

17. PROPER NAMES. Names of countries and places not ending in a sibilant can add *s* in the genitive, but admit no further declension: as Europa's, *of Europe*, but von Paris, *of Paris*. Names of persons may be used after the article without being declined, or may take a genitive ending *s* (*ens* after a sibilant), as they always do when the governing word follows: as des Heine, *of Heine*; Schiller's Werke, *Schiller's Works*; Max, Maxens, *Max's*. Feminines in *e* add *ens* in the genitive: as Marie, Mariens, *of Marie*, and sometimes have *n* or *en* in the dative and accusative: as Marien, Charlotten.

a. If a title without the article precedes a proper name, only the latter is declined: as König Heinrich's Thron, *King Henry's throne*; if the article precedes, the title is declined and the proper name left undeclined: as der Sieg des Königs Heinrich, *the victory of King Henry*. But Herr, *Mr.*, is always declined: as Herrn Müller's Freund, *Mr. Müller's friend*.

EXERCISE 1.

1. Die Tage sind im Sommer lang. 2. Die Schwester des Kindes ist in dem Garten. 3. Die Tochter des Grafen hat ein Buch. 4. Der

Knabe hat ein Buch in der Hand. 5. Die Häuser in der Stadt haben große (large) Fenster. 6. Der Vater giebt dem Kinde einen Hut.

EXERCISE 2.

1. The child has a flower. 2. The boy's hands are large (groß). 3. The father of the boys is in the garden of the count. 4. The daughters of the woman are in the house. 5. The wives of the soldiers are in the town. 6. The boy has a book in his hand, and he gives it to the sister of the soldier. 7. The days are short (kurz) in winter, and long in summer. 8. The mother gives her children flowers.

Adjectives.

18. They are only inflected when used attributively with a noun expressed or understood, and when used substantively. When standing in the predicate without a noun they are not inflected: as *sie ist schön, she is beautiful*. An adjective may also be used in its uninflected form as an adverb: as *das hat er gut gethan, that he has done well*.

19. When the adjective is not preceded by another limiting word, its endings are as follows (*cf.* the definite article): —

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>All Genders.</i>
N.	er	e	es	e
G.	es	er	es	er
D.	em	er	em	en
A.	en	e	es	e

Example: gut, good.

N.	guter	gute	gutes	gute
G.	gutes	guter	gutes	guter
D.	gutem	guter	gutem	guten
A.	guten	gute	gutes	gute

a. In the genitive singular **en** is usually substituted for **es** if the following noun genitive ends in **s**: as *guten Weins, of good wine*.

b. Adjectives in **e, el, en, er**, usually drop the **e** of the last syllable when an ending is added: thus from *edel, noble*, come *edler, eble, ebleß, etc.*

c. The neuter ending **es** in the nominative and accusative singular is sometimes dropped, but not usually in prose: as *lieb Kind, dear child*.

d. *hoch, high*, loses **c** when declined: as *höher, hohe, höhes, etc.*

Decline in full: *schöner Tag, fine day*; *großer Garten, large garden*; *kleine Tochter, little daughter*; *weiße Hand, white hand*; *rothes Buch, red book*; and the German for *pretty little flower* (*hübsch, klein, Blume, fem., pl. =n*).

20. When the adjective is preceded by a limiting declined word other than another adjective, it ends in **en** in all cases of both numbers, except in five cases in the singular; namely, the three nominatives, and the feminine and neuter accusatives. After *der*, and words similarly declined (the most important are: *dieser, this*; *jener, that*; *welcher, which*; *aller, all*; *jeder, every*; *jeder, such*; *mancher, many*: all declined like *guter, 19*), these five cases end in **e**; after *ein*, and words similarly declined (*kein, no*, and the possessive pronouns *mein, my*; *dein, thy*; *sein, his, its*; *ihr, her*; *unser, our*; *euer, your*; *ihr, their*; *Ihr, your*), they take the same ending as if no limiting word preceded.

a. After words meaning *some, such, many, few*, the adjective usually has **e**, and not **en**, in the nominative and accusative plural, though otherwise declined as after *der*: as *einige große Städte, some large towns*; *viele mächtige Fürsten, many mighty princes*.

SINGULAR.				SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
<i>After der, dieser, etc.</i>				<i>After ein, kein, etc.</i>			<i>In all cases.</i>
N.	e	e	e	er	e	es	en
G.	en	en	en	en	en	en	en
D.	en	en	en	en	en	en	en
A.	en	e	e	en	e	es	en

Examples: *der gute, the good.*

N.	der gute	die gute	das gute	die guten
G.	des guten	der guten	des guten	der guten
D.	dem guten	der guten	dem guten	den guten
A.	den guten	die gute	das gute	die guten

ein guter, a good (in the plural with a possessive pronoun).

N.	ein guter	eine gute	ein gutes	meine guten
G.	eines guten	einer guten	eines guten	meiner guten
D.	einem guten	einer guten	einem guten	meinen guten
A.	einen guten	eine gute	ein gutes	meine guten

NOTE. The reason why after *ein, fein*, and the possessives the adjective takes other endings than *e* and *en*, is that these words have in those cases no ending of declension, as *der, dieser, etc.*, have. The student will observe that *en* is the ending of the adjective after a limiting word in the great majority of cases: if it belongs to a masculine noun, the ending is *en*, except in one case, the nominative singular; if to a feminine or neuter, it is *en* except in two cases, the nominative and accusative singular.

Decline the examples at the end of 19 with *der, dieser, ein, fein* before them, and also the German for: *his large house; her little son; their little daughter; your (Ihr) little book.*

EXERCISE 3.

1. Der arme Karl ist tief betrübt, denn sein guter Vater ist sehr krank. 2. Außer Friedrich und seiner kleinen Schwester ist Niemand in dem großen Zimmer. 3. Diese armen kleinen Kinder sind sehr müde. 4. Dieser alte Bauer ist ein ehrlicher Mann. 5. Jenes junge Mädchen hat ein hübsches Gesicht. 6. Alle guten Menschen sind glücklich.

EXERCISE 4.

(Words in brackets are to be omitted.)

1. His little daughter is in the beautiful garden of the old merchant. 2. She has a new picture-book in her right hand, and

white and red flowers in her left. 3. These poor children have no pretty pictures. 4. Her sister has blue eyes, and my brothers have black eyes. 5. The ass has long ears. 6. This ugly bird has large wings, and its beak is very long. 7. Your (*use Ihr*) blue cups are very fragile, and the white [ones] are too small. 8. He gives the hungry children bread. X

21. *Manch*, *solch*, and *welch* (without any ending) may be used before *ein* or a declined adjective, which is then like *guter* (19): as *solch ein Mann*, or *ein solcher Mann*, *such a man*; *mit manch tapferem Mann*, or *mit manchem tapferen Mann*, *with many a brave man*. So *all* (*alle*) before a pronominal word or *der*: as *all diese Leute*, *all these people*.

22. *Viel*, *much*, and *wenig*, *little*, may be declined like *gut*, or left unvaried, unless a limiting word precedes (but *ein wenig*, *a little*; not *ein weniger*). If they are undeclined, a following adjective is declined like *guter* (19): as *viel Feinde*, or *viele Feinde*, *many foes*; *die vielen Sorgen*, *the many cares*; *viel guter Käse*, *much good cheese*. They can be used substantively, like *much*, *many*, *little*, *few*, in English, and may govern a partitive genitive: as *viele dieser Bücher*, *many of these books*. Their comparatives, *mehr* and *weniger*, are usually not declined: as *mehr Wein*, *more wine*; *weniger Häuser*, *fewer houses*.

Genug, *enough*, is indeclinable; it may either precede or follow its word: as *genug Brod*, or *Brod genug*, *enough bread*; *dicke genug*, *thick enough*.

23. After the indeclinable words *etwas*, *something*; *was*, *what*, *something*, *nichts*, *nothing*, the adjective is treated as a substantive in apposition; it is declined like *guter* (19), and is usually written with a capital letter: as *etwas Großes*, *something great*; *nichts Seltsames*, *nothing strange*. *Etwas* before a noun means *some*, and as an adverb *somewhat*, *rather*: as *etwas Salz*, *some salt*; *etwas lang*, *rather long*.

Comparison.

24. The following examples show the formation of the comparative and superlative: —

<i>schön, beautiful</i>	<i>schöner</i>	<i>der schönste</i>
<i>lang, long</i>	<i>länger</i>	<i>der längste</i>
<i>kurz, short</i>	<i>kürzer</i>	<i>der kürzeste</i>
<i>dunkel, dark</i>	<i>dunkler</i>	<i>der dunkelste</i>
<i>hartnäckig, obstinate</i>	<i>hartnäckiger</i>	<i>der hartnäckigste</i>

The vowel is often but not always modified in the comparative and superlative. No simple rule can be given.

Examples for comparison which modify the vowel when possible: *lang, long*; *jung, young*; *alt, old*; *reich, rich*; *süß, sweet*; *arm, poor*; *hart, hard*; *kalt, cold*; *stark, strong*. Without modification: *laut, loud*; *fröh, glad*; *rasch, quick*; *stolz, proud*.

The comparative of the adverb is like that of the adjective; the superlative is *am* (9 a) with the superlative of the adjective: thus, *gut, well*, *besser, am besten*; *hoch, high*, *höher, am höchsten*. Phrases with *auf* and the superlative also occur: as *aufs beste, excellently*.

25. Comparatives and superlatives are declined according to the rules already given (19, 20): as *schönerer, schönere, der schönste, die schönste*; but the undeclined form of the superlative is not used, except *allerliebste, very pretty* (not *prettiest*), and some superlatives used as adverbs: as *meist, mostly*; *höchst, exceedingly*. For the English superlative without the article in the predicate is generally substituted a phrase with *an, at*, and the article, contracted to *am*; that is, the same form as the superlative of the adverb: as *im Sommer sind die Tage am längsten, in summer the days are longest*.

a. The superlative is sometimes strengthened by prefixing *aller, of all*; as *der aller schönste, the very most beautiful*.

26. The following are irregular in comparison :—

gut, <i>good</i>	besser	der beste
viel, <i>much</i>	mehr	der meiste
hoch, <i>high</i>	höher	der höchste
nah, <i>near</i>	näher	der nächste
groß, <i>great</i>	größer	der größte

27. The following are defective (the forms used are always declined except when used as adverbs) :—

_____	der mindere, <i>less</i>	der mindeste
_____	der mittlere, <i>middle</i>	der mittelfte (cf. <i>Mittel</i> , <i>middle</i>)
_____	der innere, <i>interior</i>	der innerste (cf. <i>in</i> , <i>in</i>)
_____	der äußere, <i>exterior</i>	der äußerste (cf. <i>aus</i> , <i>out</i>)
_____	der obere, <i>upper</i>	der oberste (cf. <i>über</i> , <i>over</i>)
_____	der untere, <i>lower</i>	der unterste (cf. <i>unter</i> , <i>under</i>)
_____	der vordere, <i>fore</i>	der vorderste (cf. <i>vor</i> , <i>before</i>)
_____	der hintere, <i>hinder</i>	der hinterste (cf. <i>hinter</i> , <i>behind</i>)
_____	_____	der erste, <i>first</i>
_____	_____	der letzte, <i>last</i>

a. The last two have also comparative forms : ersterer (-e, -es), *former* ; letzterer (-e, -es), *latter*.

28. To the English *more* and *most* correspond *mehr* and *am meisten*, but they are much less used than in English : as *mehr todt als lebendig*, *more dead than alive*.

Pronouns.

29. The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are declined as follows :—

	ich, <i>I</i>	du, <i>thou</i>	er, sie, es, <i>he, she, it</i>		
N.	ich	du	er	sie	es
G.	meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner
D.	mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm
A.	mit	dir	ihn	sie	es
N.	wir	ihr	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">For all Genders.</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div> sie ihrer ihnen sie </div> </div>		
G.	unser	euer			
D.	uns	euch			
A.	uns	euch			

a. In the genitive singular sometimes occur, especially in verse, the short forms *mein, dein, sein*.

b. There is a reflexive pronoun *sich, himself, herself, itself, themselves*, in the third person for the dative and accusative of both numbers and all genders; in the other persons the oblique cases are also used reflexively: as *ich erinnere mich, I remember*; *er erinnert sich, he remembers*.

c. The reflexive pronouns often have a reciprocal sense: as *wir sehen uns, we see each other*. The same sense is expressed by *einander, one another*.

d. To any of these pronouns in any case can be added, for emphasis, the indeclinable *selbst* or *selber, myself, thyself, himself*, etc.: as *er selbst, he himself*; *sie selbst, she herself*.

30. In address to one or more persons, corresponding to the English *you*, is used the plural of the third person, written with a capital letter, *Sie, Ihrer, Ihnen, Sie*; the verb is in the third person plural. Similarly the reflexive *sich* (written with a small letter) means also *yourself, yourselves*, in both dative and accusative: as *Sie freuen sich, you rejoice*.

The pronoun *du* is familiar, used between members of the same family, or intimate friends, also in speaking to a child or to one's servant, and in solemn style where the English also uses *thou*. The ordinary pronoun of address is *Sie*; *du* is familiar in speaking to one person, *ih*r is familiar in speaking to more than one.

31. The personal pronouns of the third person are seldom used in the genitive or dative in reference to things; the forms *seiner, ihrer, &c.*, mean usually *of him, her*, etc. Instead a demonstrative is used: as *dessen, of it*; *demselben, to it*. The English *it* preceded by a preposition is usually to be rendered by a compound of *da* and the preposition: as *damit, with it (therewith)*; *darauf, on it* phrase with (*thereon*); *dafür, for it (therefor)*.

32. The neuter *es* ('s) is used like the English *it*, as the subject of an impersonal verb: as *es regnet, it rains*; or like the English *there*, when the subject is put after the verb: as, *es war einmal ein König, there was once a king*. In either case, if the

predicate nominative, or subject after the verb, is plural, the verb is plural also; as *es waren zwei Brüder, it was two brothers*; *es kamen drei Soldaten, there came three soldiers*. If in English the predicate nominative is a personal pronoun, it comes first in German: as *Sie sind es, it is you*.

The English *so* after a verb is usually to be translated by *es*: as *ich denke es, I think so*.

33. The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS *mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, ihr, Ihr*, are declined like *ein*, and in the plural like *guter (19)*, when used with a noun. If they are used alone, with a noun understood, they are declined like adjectives in the singular also: as *nicht mein Hut, sondern Ihrer (not Ihr), not my hat, but yours*; *es ist mein bester, it is my best one*; *der meine ist besser, mine is better*; *dieser Hut ist mein, this hat is mine*.

34. Ihr, your, is simply *ihr, their*, spelt with a capital letter. It is the possessive corresponding to *Sie, you*, and is distinguished from *dein, thy*, and *euer, your*, as *Sie* is from *du*, and its plural *ihr*.

35. There are longer forms, *der meinige, der deinige, der seinige, der ihrige, der unsrige, der eurige*, etc., which are always preceded by the definite article. They are never used with a noun (*cf.* English *mine, thine*, etc.). They are of course declined like adjectives preceded by the definite article (**20**).

36. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. *Der, that*, when used with a noun is declined like the definite article; it is the same word, but pronounced with emphasis: as *der Mann, the man*, or *that man*. When used alone it is declined as follows:—

N.	der	die	das	die
G.	dessen (deß)	deren (der)	dessen (deß)	deren (derer)
D.	dem	der	dem	denen
A.	den	die	das	die

a. In the genitive singular the shorter forms are rare. In the genitive plural *derer* is used of persons when limiting words follow: as *derer, die dort waren, those who were there*.

37. *Dieser, this, and jener, that, are declined like guter (19).* The neuter *dieses* in the nominative and accusative is often shortened to *dies* (or *dieß*).

a. *This, that, these, those*, as subjects of a verb followed by a predicate nominative, are usually rendered in German by the neuter singular *dieses* or *dies*, *this*, and *das*, *that*, and the verb agrees in number with the predicate noun: as *das sind meine Bücher, those are my books*.

38. *Derjenige, that, he*, is generally used as the antecedent of a relative pronoun: *derjenige, welcher, he who*. The first part is the definite article; the second comes from *jener, that*. Both parts are declined:—

N.	derjenige	diejenige	dasjenige	diejenigen
G.	desjenigen	derjenigen	desjenigen	derjenigen
D.	demjenigen	derjenigen	demjenigen	denjenigen
A.	denjenigen	diejenige	dasjenige	diejenigen

a. *Derfelbe, the same*, is similarly declined: *derfelbe, diefelbe, dasfelbe, desselben, &c.* The second part of the word is of course connected with *selbst, one's self (29 d)*. X

39. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

	<i>wer, who.</i>	<i>was, what.</i>
N.	<i>wer</i>	<i>was</i>
G.	<i>wessen (wefß)</i>	<i>wessen (wefß)</i>
D.	<i>wem</i>	—
A.	<i>wen</i>	<i>was</i>

Wer is used only of persons, *was* only of things. Neither can be used with a noun. For the cases of *was* with prepositions are

substituted compounds with *wo*: as *womit?* *wherewith?* *worin?* *wherein?* (cf. 31).

a. *Was* sometimes has the meaning of *etwas*, *something*, *some* (23): as *ich hörte was*, *I heard something*.

40. *Was für*, *what sort of*, *what*, is indeclinable; it is used with a noun without affecting the case of the latter: as *was für ein Mann*, *what man* (not *einen*, though *für* in other connections is a preposition governing the accusative case).

41. *Welcher*, *what*, *which*, is declined like *dieser*. It is used either alone or with a noun: as *welche Kirche?* *what (which) church?* *welche?* *which one?*

a. *Welcher* sometimes has the meaning of *einiger*, *some*: as *ich habe welcher*, *I have some*.

42. RELATIVE PRONOUNS. The words commonly used when the antecedent is expressed are *der* and *welcher*. *Der* is declined like the demonstrative pronoun *der* (36), not like the definite article. *Welcher* is declined like the interrogative *welcher*, but is not used in the genitive, where the forms of *der* are substituted: as *der Mann, dessen Vater Sie kennen*, *the man whose father you know*. The relative *der* can be distinguished from the demonstrative *der*, since the inflected part of the verb stands at the end of the sentence after all relative words: as *es war einmal ein König, der eine schöne Tochter hatte*, *there was once a king who had a beautiful daughter*; but *der hatte eine schöne Tochter*, *he had a beautiful daughter*.

a. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted as in English: *der Brief, den sie schreibt*, *the letter she is writing*.

43. The Interrogative Pronouns *wer* and *was* can also be used as relative pronouns, but not when the antecedent is expressed (but see 44). *Wer* as a relative means *he who*, *she who*, *whoever*, only used of persons; *was*, *that which*, *what*, *whatever*,

only used of things: as *wer es that lebt noch, he who did it still lives*; *was er sagt ist wahr, what he says is true*.

44. But when the antecedent is a neuter pronoun, or a neuter adjective (especially a superlative) taken in a general sense, the relative pronoun is *was*, not *das* or *welches*: as *das, was er sagt, that which he says*; *alles, was ich habe, all that I have*; *das Schönste, was ich je gesehen habe, the most beautiful thing I ever saw*.

45. If the antecedent is a personal pronoun, of the first or second person, and the relative pronoun is the subject of a verb, the personal pronoun is repeated after the relative, otherwise the verb must be in the third person: as *du, der du nicht arbeiten willst, or du, der nicht arbeiten will, thou that wilt not work*: *wir, die wir es gethan haben, we who have done it*.

46. OTHER PRONOUNS. *Man, one, they, people* (cf. the French *on*), is only used in the nominative singular. It is often used when the English has the passive voice: as *man sagt, they say, it is said*. In the oblique cases *einer* is used (see **50**): as *was einem gefällt, what pleases one*. *Jemand, some one*; *Niemand, no one*; *Jedermann, every one*, are only used in the singular; they form the genitives *Jemandes, Niemandes, Jedermanns*, the dative and accusative being like the nominative.

a. *Jemand* and *Niemand* can add *em* or *en* in the dative, and *en* in the accusative: as *Jemandem, Niemanden*.

47. The most important of the other pronominal words, as *aller, jeder, mancher, solcher, einiger, viel, wenig, etwas*, have already been mentioned under adjectives (**20–23**). *Kein, no*, used as a pronoun is declined like *guter* (**19**): as *Keiner von ihnen, none of them*.

48. A neuter pronoun is sometimes used of persons: as *alles, every one*.

EXERCISE 5.

1. Die haben nichts Anderes zu thun. 2. Er ging allein, denn das war sein größtes Vergnügen. 3. Was haben Sie Schönes gesehen? 4. Das sind Felder und Wiesen. 5. Die allerersten Bilder waren so klein, daß sie kleiner erschienen als die kleinste Rosenknospe. 6. Es war einmal ein reicher Mann, der hatte einen Knecht, der ihm fleißig und redlich diente.

EXERCISE 6.

1. What new [thing] has she seen? (*cf.* Ex. 5, 3.) 2. Those are my friends, but not his. 3. Her aunt, who lives in Berlin, and whose brother you know, is very ill. 4. The books he gave her are in this room. 5. Which of these casks contains beer, and which wine? 6. All that your brother's friend says is possible, but I, who was at home, saw nothing unusual. 7. There is no letter there for you. 8. I told him so, but he does not believe it.

Numerals.

49. The CARDINAL NUMERALS are as follows: —

Ein	1. Achtzehn	18.
Zwei	2. Neunzehn	19.
Drei	3. Zwanzig	20.
Vier	4. Ein und zwanzig, &c.	21.
Fünf	5. Dreißig	30.
Sechs	6. Vierzig	40.
Sieben	7. Fünfzig (<i>or</i> funfzig)	50.
Acht	8. Sechzig	60.
Neun	9. Siebzig (<i>or</i> siebenzig)	70.
Zehn	10. Achtzig	80.
Elf	11. Neunzig	90.
Zwölf	12. Hundert (<i>not</i> einhundert)	100.
Dreizehn	13. Zweihundert, &c.	200.
Vierzehn	14. Tausend (<i>not</i> eintausend)	1,000.
Fünfezehn (<i>or</i> funfzehn)	15. Zweitausend, &c.	2,000.
Sechzehn	16. Eine Million	1,000,000.
Siebzehn (<i>or</i> siebenzehn)	17. Zwei Millionen, &c.	2,000,000.

50. Ein, agreeing with a word expressed, is declined like the indefinite article, or a possessive pronoun in the same position. Preceded by a limiting word (usually *der*) it is declined according to **20**: as *der eine, the one*. When standing alone, used pronominally it is declined like *dieser* or *guter* (**19**), but *eines* in the neuter nominative and accusative is usually contracted to *eins*: as *einer der Arbeiter, one of the workmen*; *ich habe eins, I have one*. In *ein und zwanzig, ein und dreißig*, etc., *ein* is uninflected.

51. The other cardinal numbers are undeclined. But *zwei* and *drei* may take the endings *er* in the genitive and *en* in the dative to indicate the case more plainly: as *zweier Familien, of two families*.

52. The ORDINAL NUMERALS are:—

der erste	der fünfte
der zweite	der sechste
der dritte	der siebente
der vierte	der achte,

and so on, adding *t* to the cardinal number and declining like other adjectives up to *der neunzehnte*. From 20 on *st* is added to the cardinal: as *der zwanzigste, der ein und zwanzigste, der dreißigste, der hundertste*, etc.

a. One and a half, two and a half, etc., may be translated by *anderthalb, 1½*; *dritthalb, 2½*; *viertelhalb, 3½*, etc., *halb* being added to the next highest ordinal.

b. DATES. Examples: *im Jahre 1856, in 1856*; *am Donnerstag den 3ten Juli, 1879, on Thursday, July 3d, 1879*. The time of day is given by prefixing the cardinal numerals to *Uhr, hour*, which in this use is invariable: as *um neun Uhr, at nine o'clock*. *Half past eight* is *halb neun*; *a quarter past seven, ein Viertel auf acht*; *a quarter before one, drei Viertel auf eins*.

EXERCISE 7.

(The numbers to be given in words.)

1. 47; 61; 98; 113; 257; 1344; 14,386; 352,476. 2. One of the painters comes daily at half past ten o'clock, and stays till one. 3. This library contains more than 300,000 volumes. 4. The capital of that country had in 1870 about 240,000 inhabitants. 5. Lessing died on the 15th of February, 1781. 6. I have only two of your chairs here. 7. He is only ten years old.

Verbs.

53. German has the indicative, subjunctive, conditional, imperative, and infinitive moods in both voices. The subjunctive is usually translated by our indicative or by the auxiliaries *may*, *might*, *should*, or *would*; the conditional by *should* or *would*. The indicative, imperative, and infinitive have the same tenses as in English, and the subjunctive has the same as the indicative. The conditional has but two, a present and a perfect. The present tense has but one form, corresponding to our simple present, to our present with *do*, and to our progressive form: thus *ich liebe* is *I love*, *do love*, and *am loving*. In like manner the imperfect *ich liebte* is *I loved*, *did love*, or *was loving*.

There is a present active participle *liebend*, *loving*, and a past participle *geliebt*, *loved*, which is passive when the verb is transitive, as in English.

The simple forms of the verb are only the present and imperfect indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, the present infinitive, and the two participles mentioned, the present active and the past passive. All the other parts of the verb are formed by the aid of auxiliaries as in English.

54. There are two methods of conjugation, the Weak (also called Regular) and the Strong (also called Irregular). In weak verbs the imperfect indicative ends in *te* (or *ete* when distinctness of pronunciation requires it): as *liebte*, from *lieben*, *love*;

arbeitete, from *arbeiten*, *work*; and the past participle ends in *t* (or *et*): as *geliebt*, *gearbeitet*.

In strong verbs the imperfect indicative changes the stem vowel and adds no tense ending: as *sprach*, from *sprechen*, *speak*; *trug*, from *tragen*, *bear*; and the past participle ends in *en*: as *gesprochen*, *getragen*. *Thun*, *do*, has *gethan*.

The past participle in both weak and strong verbs prefixes *ge*. For the exceptions see **75**.

55. The present infinitive, the imperfect indicative, and the past participle are the principal parts of the verb: as *lieben*, *liebte*, *geliebt*; *sprechen*, *sprach*, *gesprochen*.

56. The only personal endings of verbs, whether weak or strong, are *e*, *est*, *et*, and *en*, and in *est* and *et*, *e* is usually dropped except when necessary for distinctness of pronunciation, and in the subjunctive mood: as *er arbeitet*, *he works*; *er liebt*, *he loves*; *du kommst*, *thou comest*; *du schließt*, *thou shuttest*.

Auxiliaries of Tense and Voice.

57. INFLECTION OF THE SIMPLE TENSES.

1. *Haben* (*hatte*, *gehabt*), *have*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich habe	ich hatte	ich habe	ich hätte
du hast	du hattest	du habest	du hättest
er hat	er hatte	er habe	er hätte
wir haben	wir hatten	wir haben	wir hätten
ihr habt	ihr hättet	ihr habet	ihr hättet
sie haben	sie hatten	sie haben	sie hätten

IMPERATIVE.

habe (du) habt (ihr)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

habend

2. **Sein** (war, gewesen), *be*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich bin	ich war
du bist	du warst
er ist	er war
wir sind	wir waren
ihr seid	ihr waret
sie sind	sie waren

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich sei	ich wäre
du seiest	du wärest
er sei	er wäre
wir seien	wir wären
ihr seiet	ihr wäret
sie seien	sie wären

IMPERATIVE.

sei (du)

seid (ihr)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

seiend

3. **Werden** (ward or wurde, geworden and worden), *become*; as auxiliary, *shall, will, be*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich werde	ich ward <i>or</i> wurde
du wirst	du wardest <i>or</i> wurdest
er wird	er ward <i>or</i> wurde
wir werden	wir wurden
ihr werdet	ihr wurdet
sie werden	sie wurden

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich werde	ich würde
du werdest	du würdest
er werde	er würde
wir werden	wir würden
ihr werdet	ihr würdet
sie werden	sie würden

IMPERATIVE.

werde (du)

werdet (ihr)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

werdend

58. In these and all other verbs, the present subjunctive supplies the lacking persons of the imperative: as *gehen wir*, *let us go*; *es sei*, *be it so*; and its third person plural, with the subject *Sie*, *you*, following, is in sense a second person of the imperative, either singular or plural: as *kommen Sie*, *come* (to one or more persons).

59. USE OF THE AUXILIARIES OF TENSE. For the tenses of completed action, corresponding to the English compound tenses with *have* (as *I have seen*, *he has come*), the auxiliaries are *haben* and *sein*, used with the past participle. Thus from *haben* are formed the compound tenses *ich habe gehabt*, *I have had*; *ich hatte gehabt*, *I had had*; in the subjunctive *ich habe gehabt*, *ich hätte gehabt*; and in the perfect infinitive *gehabt haben*, *to have had*. From *sein*, with the auxiliary *sein*, not *haben*, are formed *ich bin gewesen*, *I have been*; *ich war gewesen*, *I had been*; in the subjunctive *ich sei gewesen*, *ich wäre gewesen*; and in the perfect infinitive *gewesen sein*, *to have been*. From *werden* come, in like manner, *ich bin geworden*, *I have become*, etc.

The present tenses of *werden* with the present infinitive form the future indicative and subjunctive; the imperfect subjunctive of *werden*, with the present infinitive, forms the present conditional. The compound forms of these tenses, the future perfect indicative and the perfect conditional, are formed by using the perfect infinitive instead of the present infinitive. Thus from *haben* come: *ich werde haben*, *I shall have*; *er wird haben*, *he will have*; *er werde haben* (subjunctive), *he will have*; *ich würde haben*, *I should have*; *ich werde gehabt haben*, *I shall have had*; *ich würde gehabt haben*, *I should have had*. From *sein* come: *ich werde sein*, *I shall be*; *ich würde sein*, *I should be*; *ich werde gewesen sein*, *I shall have been*; *ich würde gewesen sein*, *I should have been*. From *werden* come: *ich werde werden*, *I shall become*, etc. It will be noticed that the order of the infinitive and participle is the reverse of the English order.

Werden is also the auxiliary of the passive voice; see **68**.

60. *haben* is the auxiliary used to form the tenses of completed action with all transitive verbs (including reflexives and the auxiliary verbs, *dürfen, be allowed; können, can; mögen, like; müssen, must; sollen, shall; wollen, will*), and many intransitives: as *er hat es getroffen, he has hit it; sie hat sich gefreut, she has rejoiced; ich habe es nicht gekonnt, I have not been able to do it; ich habe gewartet, I have waited.* *Sein* is used only with intransitives: as *er ist mir gefolgt, he has followed me; sie ist gekommen, she has come; sie sind fortgegangen, they have gone away.*

Weak Verbs.

61. COMPLETE INFLECTION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Lieben* (liebte, geliebt), *love.* Auxiliary, *haben.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich liebe	ich liebte	ich liebe	ich liebte (or liebete, &c.)
du liebst	du liebtest	du liebest	du liebtest
er liebt	er liebte	er liebe	er liebte
wir lieben	wir liebten	wir lieben	wir liebten
ihr lieb(e)t	ihr liebtet	ihr liebet	ihr liebtet
sie lieben	sie liebten	sie lieben	sie liebten

FUTURE.

ich werde lieben	ich werde lieben
du wirst lieben	du werdest lieben
er wird lieben	er werde lieben
wir werden lieben	wir werden lieben
ihr werdet lieben	ihr werdet lieben
sie werden lieben	sie werden lieben

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERFECT.

ich habe geliebt
du hast geliebt
er hat geliebt

ich habe geliebt
du habest geliebt
er habe geliebt

wir haben geliebt
ihr habt geliebt
sie haben geliebt

wir haben geliebt
ihr habet geliebt
sie haben geliebt

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte geliebt
du hättest geliebt
er hatte geliebt

ich hätte geliebt
du hättest geliebt
er hätte geliebt

wir hatten geliebt
ihr hättet geliebt
sie hatten geliebt

wir hätten geliebt
ihr hättet geliebt
sie hätten geliebt

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde geliebt haben
du wirst geliebt haben
er wird geliebt haben

ich werde geliebt haben
du werdest geliebt haben
er werde geliebt haben

wir werden geliebt haben
ihr werdet geliebt haben
sie werden geliebt haben

wir werden geliebt haben
ihr werdet geliebt haben
sie werden geliebt haben

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

PERFECT.

ich würde lieben
du würdest lieben
er würde lieben
wir würden lieben
ihr würdet lieben
sie würden lieben

ich würde geliebt haben
du würdest geliebt haben
er würde geliebt haben
wir würden geliebt haben
ihr würdet geliebt haben
sie würden geliebt haben

IMPERATIVE.

liebe (du) liebt or liebet (ihr)

INFINITIVE.

Present — lieben

Perfect — geliebt haben

PARTICIPLES.

Present — liebend

Past — geliebt

2. SYNOPSIS OF THE TENSES OF *folgen*, *follow*. Auxiliary, *sein*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

ich folge

IMPERFECT.

ich folgte

FUTURE.

ich werde folgen

PERFECT.

ich bin gefolgt

PLUPERFECT.

ich war gefolgt

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gefolgt sein

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich würde folgen

PERFECT.

ich würde gefolgt sein

IMPERATIVE.

folge (du)

a. Verbs in **eln** and **ern** drop the **e** of the ending **en**, and the **e** before **l** or **r** when the ending is **e**: as **ich** *tadeln*, *from tadeln*, *blame*.

Inflect completely in the active with **haben**: **reden**, *speak*; **leben**, *live*; **arbeiten**, *work*; **lernen**, *learn*; **sammeln**, *gather*; and with **sein**: **reisen**, *travel*; **wandern**, *wander*; **begegnen**, *meet*.

62. The participles when used adjectively are declined like adjectives: as **ein liebendes Kind**, *a loving child*; **die geliebte Mutter**, *the loved mother*.

63. For the few irregular weak verbs see the List of Strong and Irregular Verbs at the end of this book.

64. All objects and adverbial modifiers of the verb must stand before the infinitive and participle in compound forms: as **sie werden morgen kommen**, *they will come to-morrow*; **er hat seinem Vetter einen Brief geschrieben**, *he has written his cousin a letter*; **sie würde es gestern gesagt haben**, *she would have said so yesterday*. This is also the case with the pronouns in reflexive verbs: as **ich würde mich freuen**, or **gestreut haben**, *I should rejoice*, or *have rejoiced*; **Sie haben sich nicht gefürchtet**, *you have not been afraid*. Adverbial modifiers of the predicate cannot stand between the subject and the verb; they usually stand after the object: as **er ging dann ins Haus**, *he then went into the house*; **ich kenne den Freund Ihres Bruders nicht**, *I do not know your brother's friend*.

EXERCISE 8.

1. Er hat nie eine Reise gemacht, und wird nie eine machen.
2. „Warum ist Ihr Bruder nicht in der Mühle gewesen?“ fragte die kleine Tochter des Müllers.
3. Dies ist nicht der rechte Weg, denn die Kirche ist noch nicht sichtbar geworden.
4. Ich würde es an seiner Stelle nicht gekauft haben.
5. Er würde gewiß nicht so lange warten, wenn er wirklich müde wäre.
6. Der große Hund ist toll geworden.
7. Er hat ihr das Leben gerettet.

EXERCISE 9.

(*Should* and *would* may be translated either by a past tense of the subjunctive or by the conditional.)

1. I have sent him a long letter, and am expecting an answer from him. 2. He would have said something else, but you always say what your cousin wishes. 3. She has been sewing all day, and her sister is still knitting. 4. Their uncle, who is a naturalist, will soon be there, and will show them his rich collections. 5. I have met him, but I do not remember his name. 6. They danced several hours. 7. There were some children playing in the room (see 32). 8. The other merchant has become rich. 9. The earth revolves about the sun.

Strong Verbs.

65. In the principal parts the stem vowel may be different in all three forms, or alike in two (the infinitive and the past participle, or the imperfect indicative and the past participle). The most important classes are the following:—

a. *i, a, u*: as *binden*, *band*, *gebunden*, *bind*. To this class belong sixteen verbs.

b. *e, a, o*: as *brechen*, *brach*, *gebrochen*, *break*. To this class belong about twenty verbs.

c. *e, a, e*: as *geben*, *gab*, *gegeben*, *give*. To this class belong ten verbs.

d. *a, u, a*: as *tragen*, *trug*, *getragen*, *bear*. To this class belong about ten verbs.

e. *ei, i, i*: as *beißen*, *biß*, *gebissen*, *bite*. To this class belong over twenty verbs.

f. *ei, ie, ie*: as *bleiben*, *blieb*, *geblieben*, *remain*. To this class belong sixteen verbs.

g. There are sometimes also irregularities in the consonants: as *schreiten*, *schritt*, *geschritten*, *stride*. A List of Strong and Irregular Verbs is given at the end of this book.

66. In strong verbs: *a.* A stem *e* changes if short to *i*, if long to *ie*, in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, and in the second person singular of the imperative, and in this last form the ending *e* is dropped: as *sprechen, speak, du sprichst, er spricht, sprich*; *sehen, see, du siehst, er sieht*. The *e* of the personal endings *est* and *et* cannot be kept except after a sibilant in the second person: as *du liestest, from lesen, read*.

a. But *e* is unchanged in a few verbs. The most important are: *gehen, go, stehen, stand*; *heben, lift*; *pflegen, cherish*; *bewegen, induce*: as *du gehst, er steht, stehe*.

ß. Some verbs have more or less irregular forms with *i*: as from *nehmen, take, nimmst, nimmt, nimm*; from *treten, tread, trittst, tritt, tritt*; from *geben, either giebst, giebt, gieb, or gibst, gibst, gib*; and in the third person of the indicative and in the imperative from *bersten, burst, birst, birst*; from *sechten, fight, sicht*; from *schelten, twine, slicht*; from *gelten, be worthy, gilt*; from *schelten, scold, schilt*; from *werden, become, wird* (the last form is indicative only, not imperative).

b. A stem *a* changes to *ä* in the same persons of the indicative present, but is unchanged in the imperative; as *fallen, fall, du fällst, er fällt*; but *falle* in the imperative. In the endings *est* and *et*, *e* must be dropped except in the second person after a sibilant: as *du wäschest, thou wastest*.

a. There are a few exceptions: as *schallen, sound, schallt*, sometimes conjugated as a weak verb; *schaffen, create, schafft, schafft*, in other meanings weak.

ß. Irregular are the third persons: *brät, from braten, roast*; *hält, from halten, hold*; *läßt (and laßt), from laben, load*; *räth, from raten, advise*.

c. *Laufen, run*; *saufen, drink* (used of animals); and *stoßen, push*, also modify the vowel, in the same persons of the indicative present: as *du läufst, er stößt*.

a. For other irregularities in a few verbs, see the List of Strong and Irregular Verbs.

d. The imperfect subjunctive is formed from the imperfect indicative by adding *e*, and modifying the stem vowel if possible: as *sänge* from *singen* (*sang, gesungen*), *sing*.

a. Some verbs have double forms in the imperfect subjunctive, the second with a different vowel : as *sterben*, *die*, *stärbe* and *stürbe*. See the List of Strong and Irregular Verbs.

e. The ending *e* in the imperative singular is often dropped : as *laß*, from *lassen*, *let*, *cause*.

67. COMPLETE INFLECTION OF STRONG VERBS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Sehen* (sah, gesehen), *see*. Auxiliary, *haben*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich sehe	ich sah
du siehst	du sahst
er sieht	er sah
wir sehen	wir sahen
ihr seht	ihr saht
sie sehen	sie sahen

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich sehe	ich sähe
du sehest	du sähest
er sehe	er sähe
wir sehen	wir sähen
ihr sehet	ihr sähet
sie sehen	sie sähen

FUTURE.

ich werde sehen	ich werde sehen
du wirst sehen	du werdest sehen
er wird sehen	er werde sehen
wir werden sehen	wir werden sehen
ihr werdet sehen	ihr werdet sehen
sie werden sehen	sie werden sehen

PERFECT.

ich habe gesehen	ich habe gesehen
du hast gesehen	du habest gesehen
er hat gesehen	er habe gesehen
wir haben gesehen	wir haben gesehen
ihr habt gesehen	ihr habet gesehen
sie haben gesehen	sie haben gesehen

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gesehen
du hattest gesehen
er hatte gesehen

ich hätte gesehen
du hättest gesehen
er hätte gesehen

wir hatten gesehen
ihr hättet gesehen
sie hatten gesehen

wir hätten gesehen
ihr hättet gesehen
sie hätten gesehen

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gesehen haben
du wirst gesehen haben
er wird gesehen haben

ich werde gesehen haben
du werdest gesehen haben
er werde gesehen haben

wir werden gesehen haben
ihr werdet gesehen haben
sie werden gesehen haben

wir werden gesehen haben
ihr werdet gesehen haben
sie werden gesehen haben

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich würde sehen
du würdest sehen
er würde sehen

wir würden sehen
ihr würdet sehen
sie würden sehen

PERFECT.

ich würde gesehen haben
du würdest gesehen haben
er würde gesehen haben

wir würden gesehen haben
ihr würdet gesehen haben
sie würden gesehen haben

IMPERATIVE.

sieh (du)

seht (ihr)

INFINITIVES.

Present — sehen

Perfect — gesehen haben

PARTICIPLES.

Present — sehend

Past — gesehen

2. SYNOPSIS OF **bleiben** (blieb, geblieben), *remain*. Auxiliary, *sein*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

ich bleibe, &c.

ich bleibe

IMPERFECT.

ich blieb

ich bliebe

FUTURE.

ich werde bleiben

ich werde bleiben

PERFECT.

ich bin geblieben

ich sei geblieben

PLUPERFECT.

ich war geblieben

ich wäre geblieben

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde geblieben sein

ich werde geblieben sein

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

PERFECT.

ich würde bleiben

ich würde geblieben sein

IMPERATIVE.

bleibe (du)

Inflect completely in the active with *haben*: *tragen* (trug, getragen), *bear*; *geben* (gab, gegeben, see 66 a, β), *give*; *schreiben* (schrieb, geschrieben), *write*; *singen* (sang, gesungen), *sing*; *finden* (fand, gefunden), *find*; and with *sein*: *fallen*, (fiel, gefallen), *fall*; *kommen* (kam, gekommen), *come*; *gehen* (ging, gegangen, see 66 a, α), *go*; *sterben* (starb, gestorben), *die*.

EXERCISE 10.

1. Die drei Mädchen sind in die Laube gegangen. 2. Die rothe Blume, die sie gefunden hat, ist aus diesem Strauße gefallen. 3. Er hat sich das Bein gebrochen. 4. Er würde das nicht gethan haben. 5. Es liegt etwas Spöttisches in ihren Zügen, sonst ist sie sehr schön. 6. Das wird bald geschehen sein. 7. Sie nimmt das Kind bei der Hand, und geht mit ihm ins Haus. 8. Der Redner, der gestern die lange Rede hielt, spricht sehr gut. 9. Er heißt Karl Müller.

EXERCISE 11.

1. She did not write the letter which you have in your pocket. 2. He is always reading. 3. The bookseller offers more than the lawyer. 4. He has broken his word, and I shall never again speak with him. 5. A venomous serpent has bitten the dog. 6. The boy has caught a pretty little butterfly. 7. Give me what you have in your left hand. 8. She eats almost nothing, and never goes out of the house. 9. He will come to-morrow and give her the book. 10. The horse carries his rider on his back. 11. He speaks too much; nobody believes all that he says. 12. He has shut the door. 13. You (du) give the beggars money. 14. Her name is Charlotte.

Passive Voice.

68. The Passive Voice is formed by combining the auxiliary *werden*, *be*, with the past participle of the verb. In this use *werden* has *worden*, *been*, in the past participle, not *geworden*, which means *become*: as *er ist geliebt worden*, *he has been loved*. The participle of the main verb follows the inflected forms of *werden*, but precedes the infinitive and participle; the order of infinitives and participles is the reverse of the English order: as *er wird geliebt*, *he is loved*; *er wird geliebt werden*, *he will be loved*; *sie waren geliebt worden*, *they had been loved*; *sie würde geliebt worden sein*, *she would have been loved*.

a. Instead of the passive active forms with *man* are often used: as *man hat ihn gesehen*, *he has been seen*.

69. SYNOPSIS OF **lieben** IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

ich werde geliebt

ich werde geliebt

IMPERFECT.

ich ward (or wurde) geliebt

ich würde geliebt

FUTURE.

ich werde geliebt werden

ich werde geliebt werden

PERFECT.

ich bin geliebt worden

ich sei geliebt worden

PLUPERFECT.

ich war geliebt worden

ich wäre geliebt worden

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde geliebt worden sein

ich werde geliebt worden sein

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geliebt werden

ich würde geliebt worden sein

IMPERATIVE.

werde geliebt

INFINITIVE.

geliebt werden

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

geliebt werdend

Inflect completely in the passive: *tadeln*, *blame*; *tragen*, *bear*; *finden*, *find*; *schlagen* (*schlag*, *geschlagen*), *beat*.

70. *Sein* is often used with the past participle of a transitive verb, but it expresses a state or condition which is the result of completed action, and is not the passive of the same tense in the active. Thus *der Brief wird geschrieben* corresponds to the active form *man schreibt den Brief*, and the meaning is that the writing

of the letter is going on; but der Brief ist geschrieben would correspond nearly to an active form man hat den Brief geschrieben, and the meaning is, the letter is written, is finished.

71. The agent with the passive is expressed by von with the dative: as er wurde von dem König begnadigt, *he was pardoned by the king.*

72. Note that some verbs transitive in English are not so in German, and cannot be used in the passive as in English; some of them are used in the passive impersonally, and have the same case as in the active: as es wurde ihm befohlen, *he was commanded*; es wird ihm geholfen, *he is helped.*

73. The present participle active preceded by zu, to, which here governs no case, and declined is used attributively in the sense of a passive participle expressing obligation: as ein zu verachtender Mensch, *a man to be despised.*

EXERCISE 12.

1. Der Brief ist nicht von mir, sondern von meinem Bruder geschrieben worden. 2. Goethe wurde am 28ten Mai 1749 in Frankfurt am Main geboren. 3. Das Bild wurde nicht von ihm gemalt; es war eine Landschaft, und er malte nur Schlachten. 4. Das ist schon von einem andern Schriftsteller gesagt worden. 5. Meine französischen Bücher werden gebunden. 6. Diese Bücher sind in Leder gebunden. 7. Es ist ihm nichts davon gesagt worden.

EXERCISE 13.

1. The ring was found by a sailor, who brought it to me yesterday. 2. He has been stung by a bee. 3. The flesh of the ox is eaten by almost all men. 4. The hostile army was defeated by our brave soldiers. 5. His eyes are shut; he sleeps. 6. A song is now being sung. 7. I had not been told anything of the affair (*cf. Ex. 12, 7*). 6. This large and beautiful picture was painted by a young artist who lives in Munich.

74. In all verbs the infinitive when dependent on another word is immediately preceded by *zu* (English *to*): as *zu lieben*, *to love*; *geliebt zu haben*, *to have loved*; *geliebt zu werden*, *to be loved*; but *zu* is omitted after the auxiliary *werden* (in the future and conditional), the modal auxiliaries (**80**), and also after the verbs *lassen*, *let*, *cause*; *sehen*, *see*; *hören*, *hear*; *machen*, *make*; *lehren*, *teach*; *lernen*, *learn*; *heißen*, *bid*; *helfen*, *help*; *bleiben*, *remain*, and sometimes with other verbs.

Examples: *ich werde es thun*, *I shall do it*; *er kann es nicht thun*, *he cannot do it*; *sie sah ihn kommen*, *she saw him coming*; *er blieb stehen*, *he stopped (remained standing)*.

a. *Spazieren* is used without *zu* after *gehen*, *go*, *walk*; *fahren*, *drive*, *ride* (*in a carriage*); *reiten*, *ride* (*on horseback*): as *wir gingen spazieren*, *we went to walk*; *er fährt spazieren*, *he drives out for pleasure, takes a drive*.

b. If two infinitives, or an infinitive and a participle come together, the dependent word precedes that on which it depends; that is, the order is the reverse of the English order: as *ich werde sie singen hören*, *I shall hear her sing*. See also **59**, **75 b**, and **76**.

c. Any infinitive can be used as a neuter noun (**10 c**): as *das Lesen ist nützlich*, *reading is useful*.

75. The past participle of verbs prefixes *ge*, with the following exceptions: —

a. When the verb begins with an unaccented syllable, *i. e.* in verbs in *iren* (*ieren*), and those compounded with the inseparable prefixes *be*, *ent* (*emp*), *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *zer*, *wider*, and sometimes *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *unter*, *um*, *voll* (see **95**): as *incommobirt*, from *incommobiren*, *incommode*; *er hat studirt*, *he has studied*; *wir haben versprochen* (from *versprechen*), *we have promised*; *er hat uns besucht*, *he has visited us*; *umgeben*, *to surround and surrounded*.

b. *Werden* when auxiliary of the passive (**68**), and the modal auxiliaries (**80**), as well as a few other verbs, especially *lassen*, *let*,

cause; *sehen*, *see*; *hören*, *hear*, when used with a dependent infinitive, which stands just before the participle. In all these verbs except *werden* the participle is then changed to the same form as the infinitive. When used without a dependent infinitive they have the regular form with *ge*.

Examples: *er ist geliebt worden*, *he has been loved* (but *es ist schwarz geworden*, *it has become black*); *er hat fortgehen müssen*, (not *gemußt*), *he has had to go away*; *ich habe ihn nicht reden hören* (instead of *gehört*), *I have not heard him speak*; *wir haben es gehört*, *we have heard it*.

76. With *hören*, *sehen*, and *lassen*, an indefinite object (which may be called the subject of the infinitive) is often omitted, and the infinitive is then to be translated by the passive in English. A dative or accusative case may depend on the infinitive.

Examples: *ich habe es sagen hören*, *I have heard it said*; *ich habe ihm nie die Wahrheit sagen hören*, *I have never heard the truth told him*; but *ich habe ihn nie die Wahrheit sagen hören*, *I have never heard him tell the truth*; *er hat es sich geben lassen*, *he has had it given to him* (*has caused some one to give it to him*); *ich bat ihn, es drucken zu lassen*, *I asked him to have it printed*; *er läßt sich nicht stören*, *he does not let himself be disturbed*.

a. The active infinitive in German is in some other cases translated by the passive in English, especially after *sein*: as *was ist zu thun?* *what is to be done?*

77. IMPERSONAL VERBS are used in the third person singular with *es* as subject. An impersonal verb in German often corresponds to a personal one in English: as *es gelingt ihm*, *he succeeds*.

a. Intransitive and other verbs are sometimes used impersonally in the passive or as reflexives: as *es wird geklopft*, *there is a knocking*; *es wurde gesungen*, *there was singing*; *es schläft sich hier gut*, *one can sleep well here*.

b. The subject *es* is sometimes omitted, especially when a personal pronoun dependent on the verb is put before it: as *ich friere* or *es friert mich*, *I am cold*.

78. The indefinite *there is, there are*, is translated by *es giebt*, governing the accusative: as *dort giebt es guten Wein, there is good wine there.*

79. When a simple, independent sentence begins with any other word than the subject, the inflected part of the verb is put next before the subject, infinitives and participles remaining at the end. Any adverb, or other modifier of the predicate, may take this position, for the sake of emphasis. The conjunctions *und, and; oder, or; aber, but; denn, for*, can stand before the subject without causing it to follow the verb.

Examples: *er begleitete mich zum Wagen, or mich begleitete er zum Wagen, or zum Wagen begleitete er mich, he accompanied me to the carriage; die Sonne war vor wenigen Stunden aufgegangen, or vor wenigen Stunden war die Sonne aufgegangen, the sun had risen a few hours before; er wird seiner Tochter diesen schönen Ring geben, or seiner Tochter wird er diesen schönen Ring geben, or diesen schönen Ring wird er seiner Tochter geben, he will give his daughter this beautiful ring; er war gestern da, aber ich sah ihn nicht, he was there yesterday, but I did not see him.*

a. The order in dependant sentences, which are introduced by a relative pronoun, or adverb, or by a conjunction like *that, when, if, because*, etc., is different; see 92.

EXERCISE 14.

(Give at least two orders of words for each sentence.)

1. Er hat mir eben versprochen, mit mir ins Theater zu gehen.
2. Morgen wird er uns verlassen.
3. Wir haben ihn nicht kommen sehen, aber wir haben seinen Wagen gesehen, und er ist gewiß da.
4. Was giebt es Neues?
5. Oft habe ich ihn davon reden hören.
6. Gestern waren Reisende hier mit ihrem Führer.
7. Ich habe nie etwas Aehnliches behaupten hören.
8. Er erinnert sich nicht, ihr so Etwas gesagt zu haben.
9. Sie sind spazieren gegangen.

EXERCISE 15.

1. He still hopes to come to Berlin in the month [of] May.
 2. That is not to be believed. 3. Is there anything new to-day in the paper? 4. You have had your books bound in leather, and I shall have mine bound so. 5. He heard a stone fall into the water. 6. They will go to walk. 7. In winter it is pleasant to have a good fire. 8. He will attempt that to-morrow. 9. They have not yet visited her, but will doubtless soon do so. 10. Berlin does not please me.

Modal Auxiliaries.

80. These are *dürfen*, *be allowed, may, not dare*; *können*, *be able, can*; *mögen*, *like, be inclined, sometimes may*; *müssen*, *be obliged, must*; *sollen*, *shall*; *wollen*, *will*. They are complete in conjugation, not defective like the English words, *can, must*, etc., which accordingly cannot always be used in translating them. They follow the weak conjugation, but have several irregularities. The tenses not given in the following paradigms are regular. It will be noticed that the first four have the modified vowel in the present and imperfect tenses, except in the present indicative singular and the whole imperfect indicative.

1. *Dürfen*, *durfte*, *gedurft* and *dürfen*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich darf	ich durfte	ich dürfe	ich dürfte
du darfst	du durftest	du dürfest	du dürftest
er darf	er durfte	er dürfe	er dürfte
wir dürfen	wir durften	wir dürfen	wir dürften
ihr dürft	ihr durftet	ihr dürfet	ihr dürftet
sie dürfen	sie durften	sie dürfen	sie dürften

2. **Können**, konnte, gekonnt *and* können.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich kann	ich konnte	ich könne	ich könnte
du kannst	du konntest	du könneſt	du könntest
er kann	er konnte	er könne	er könnte
wir können	wir konnten	wir können	wir könnten
ihr könnt	ihr konntet	ihr könntet	ihr könntet
ſie können	ſie konnten	ſie können	ſie könnten

3. **Mögen**, mochte, gemocht *and* mögen.

ich mag	ich mochte	ich möge	ich möchte
du magſt	du mochteſt	du mögeſt	du möchtest
er mag	er mochte	er möge	er möchte
wir mögen	wir mochten	wir mögen	wir möchten
ihr mögt	ihr mochtet	ihr möget	ihr möchtet
ſie mögen	ſie mochten	ſie mögen	ſie möchten

4. **Müſſen**, mußte, gemußt *and* müſſen.

ich muß	ich mußte	ich müſſe	ich müßte
du mußt	du mußtetest	du müſſeſt	du müßtetest
er muß	er mußte	er müſſe	er müßte
wir müſſen	wir mußten	wir müſſen	wir müßten
ihr müßt	ihr mußtetet	ihr müſſet	ihr müßtetet
ſie müſſen	ſie mußten	ſie müſſen	ſie müßten

5. **Sollen**, ſollte, geſollt *and* ſollen.

ich ſoll	ich ſollte	ich ſolle	ich ſollte
du ſollſt	du ſollteſt	du ſolleſt	du ſollteſt
er ſoll	er ſollte	er ſolle	er ſollte
wir ſollen	wir ſollten	wir ſollen	wir ſollten
ihr ſollt	ihr ſolltet	ihr ſolltet	ihr ſolltet
ſie ſollen	ſie ſollten	ſie ſollen	ſie ſollten

6. Wollen, wollte, gewollt and wollen.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich will	ich wollte	ich wolle	ich wölte
du willst	du wolltest	du wollest	du wötest
er will	er wollte	er wolle	er wölte
wir wollen	wir wollten	wir wollen	wir wollten
ihr wollt	ihr wölltet	ihr wöllt	ihr wölltet
sie wollen	sie wollten	sie wollen	sie wollten

The infinitive forms are substituted for the regular past participles *geburt, gekonnt*, etc., when a dependent infinitive accompanies the auxiliary (*cf.* 75). Such a dependent infinitive follows the simple forms, but precedes the infinitive forms, whether these are real infinitives or used as past participles: as *ich darf (kann, mag, etc.) sehen, I am permitted (am able, am inclined, etc.) to see*; *ich werde sehen dürfen (können, mögen, etc.), I shall be permitted (be able, be inclined, etc.) to see*; *ich habe sehen dürfen (können, mögen, etc.), I have been permitted (been able, been inclined, etc.) to see*.

They can all be used without a dependent infinitive, most often with a neuter pronoun as object, when we generally supply an infinitive, such as *do*. Thus *er kann es nicht, he cannot do it*; *er hat es gemußt, or er hat es thun müssen, he has had to do it*; *er kann kein Englisch, he knows no English*. A verb of motion may also be omitted when the sense is clear: as *sie haben nach Hause gewollt, or nach Hause gehen wollen, they have wanted to go home*.

81. The dependent infinitive is present, and *haben, have*, is used with the modal auxiliary in phrases like *er hätte es thun können, he could have done it (he would have been able to do it)*. The English words *can, could, may, might, must, should, would*,

must be changed for other verbs which are not defective, in order to show the German construction: thus *be able, possible*, may be used instead of *can, may*; *be obliged, have*, instead of *must*; *ought, be expected, or desired*, instead of *should*; *wish, be willing*, instead of *would*: as *er hätte es thun sollen*, *he ought to have done it*; *er hätte es thun müssen*, *he would have had to do it*.

82. The English *may* and *might* are translated by *dürfen*, *können*, and *mögen*, — by *dürfen*, when permission is meant: as *darf ich es nehmen?* *may I take it?* by *können*, when ability is meant: as *er hätte es thun können*, *he might have done it (if he had chosen to do it)*; in other cases usually by *mögen*: as *das mag wahr sein*, *that may be true*. *Mögen* also means *be inclined, like*: as *ich mag es nicht thun*, *I don't want to do it*; *ich mag ihn nicht*, *I don't like him*. The imperfect subjunctive especially expresses a wish or desire: as *ich möchte wieder fort*, *I should like to go away again*.

a. The imperfect subjunctive *dürfte* is sometimes used to qualify an assertion: as *was wirklich der Fall sein dürfte*, *which, very likely, is really the case*.

b. The English *can, may*, followed by a passive infinitive, may often be translated by *lassen*, with a reflexive pronoun and the active infinitive: as *das läßt sich machen*, *that can be done (lets itself be done)*.

83. The English *must not* is to be translated usually by *nicht dürfen*: as *er darf es nicht thun*, *he must not do it (is not allowed to do it)*. *Er muß es nicht thun* is *he is not obliged to do it*.

84. *Sollen* expresses that the subject is to do what the following verb signifies, that is willed or intended by some other person: as *ich soll es thun*, *I am to do it (I am desired or expected by some one else to do it)*; *er soll es thun*, *he shall do it*.

Sollen expresses a wish or intention of the subject, as *sollen* does of some other person: as *ich will ihn sehen*, *I will see him*; *er will es lesen*, *he will read it (wishes to read it)*.

The English *shall* and *will* are to be translated, according to the meaning, by *werden* (forming the future indicative), or *sollen*, *wollen*. Thus, *I shall go, he will go* (futurity only), are *ich werde gehen, er wird gehen*; *I will go, he shall go*, are *ich will gehen, er soll gehen*; *he will go* (*intends to go*, corresponding to *I will go*) is *er will gehen*.

a. *Sollen* in the third person is sometimes to be translated *is said, are said*: as *er soll sehr reich sein, he is said to be very rich*. *Wollen* can be similarly used of an assertion: as *sie wollten nichts gehört haben, they said (insisted) that they had heard nothing*.

b. *Wollen* has sometimes the meaning *be about to*: as *der Kahn, der eben abstoßen wollte, the boat which was just about to push off*.

85. *Wissen* (*wußte, gewußt*), *know*, is irregular in the same tenses as the modal auxiliaries, but its past participle is always *gewußt*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
ich weiß	ich wußte	ich wisse	ich wüßte
du weißt	du wußtest	du wissest	du wüßtest
er weiß	er wußte	er wisse	er wüßte
wir wissen	wir wußten	wir wissen	wir wüßten
ihr wißt	ihr wußtet	ihr wisset	ihr wüßtet
sie wissen	sie wußten	sie wissen	sie wüßten

a. *Wissen* is *know* in the sense of *to be aware of, not to be ignorant of*; *to know*, in the sense of *to be acquainted with*, is *kennen*: as *ich kenne ihn nicht, und weiß auch nicht, wie er heißt, I do not know him, and do not know what his name is either*.

86. In conditional sentences, when the condition is represented as contrary to fact, the imperfect or pluperfect tense of the subjunctive is used. The conclusion has either one of the same tenses of the subjunctive or the corresponding tense of the conditional. In other conditional sentences the same tenses are used

as in English. If the conditional clause (protasis) comes first, the conclusion (apodosis) is usually introduced by *so* (not to be translated), and the subject then of course follows the inflected part of the verb (*cf.* 79).

87. In the conditional clause after *wenn, if*, the inflected part of the verb is put at the end, as in relative clauses (*cf.* 42). But when two infinitive forms stand last, of which the second is for a past participle (*dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen, lassen, sehen, hören*; see 75), the inflected part of the verb comes before, not after them.

Examples: *Ich wäre froh (or würde froh sein), wenn er hier wäre, I should be glad if he were here*; and with the same meaning, *wenn er hier wäre, (so) wäre ich froh (or würde ich froh sein)*; *wenn er kommt, (so) wird er mich hier finden, if he comes he will find me here*; *wenn er es gethan hätte, (so) hätte er es Ihnen gesagt (or würde er es Ihnen gesagt haben), if he had done it, he would have told you so*; *wenn sie sich gestern getroffen hätten, (so) wären sie ins Theater gegangen (or würden sie ins Theater gegangen sein), if they had met yesterday, they would have gone to the theatre*; *wenn sie das Buch hätte finden können, (so) hätte sie es gelesen (or würde sie es gelesen haben), if she could have found the book, she would have read it*; *wenn er es vor zwei Jahren hätte machen lassen, (so) hätten wir es sehen können, if he had had it made two years ago, we could have seen it*.

A condition can also be expressed by beginning with the inflected part of the verb immediately followed by the subject (*cf.* 79): *as hätte er mir einen Brief geschrieben (or wenn er mir einen Brief geschrieben hätte), so würde ich darauf geantwortet haben, if he had written me a letter, I should have answered it*; *hätte ich nicht so lange warten müssen (or wenn ich nicht so lange hätte warten müssen), so könnte ich schon da sein, if I had not had to wait so long, I could be there already*.

EXERCISE 16.

1. Wenn er daran gedacht hätte, so würde er mir wahrscheinlich geschrieben haben; aber vielleicht hat er nicht schreiben wollen. 2. Ich möchte es thun, aber ich kann es nicht. 3. Das ist etwas, was gefährlich werden könnte. 4. Er hat Schulden gemacht, die sein Vater hat bezahlen müssen. 5. Sie muß wenigstens den Anfang machen können. 6. Weiter darf ich nichts verrathen. 7. Wie soll ich das verstehen? 8. Wenn ich spazieren gehen wollte, so müßte ich allein gehen. 9. Er hätte es gewiß finden können, wenn er nur etwas länger gesucht hätte. 10. Was würde er sagen, wenn man ihn beim Wort nähme? 11. Wäre er da gewesen, so hätte ich ihn gesehen.

EXERCISE 17.

1. He could never have done that if you had not helped him. 2. If he went to walk daily, he would soon be quite well. 3. If I could have told him all that you have said to me, he would have had to be silent. 4. He must not stay in this room. 5. If the coachman drove more slowly, we could see the old trees in the forest better. 6. He will tell them the story if they wish to hear it. 7. He would like to hear her sing. 8. I will not carry this load farther. 9. The bill shall be paid. 10. If he had died there, no one would know it. 11. He might have taken the keys if he had wished to do so. 12. If the thieves had seen your umbrella, they would have stolen it. 13. Do you know that young man?

Verbs compounded with Prefixes.

88. There are two important classes of prefixes that form compound verbs: inseparable and separable prefixes.

89. The **INSEPARABLE PREFIXES** are **be**, **ent** (**emp**), **er**, **ge**, **ver**, **zer**. Verbs compounded with these prefixes have no peculiarity in conjugation except that the past participle has no **ge** (*cf.* 75).

Thus *versprechen*, *promise*, from *sprechen*, *speak*, has the principal parts *versprechen*, *versprach*, *versprochen*, and the infinitive forms with *zu* are *zu versprechen*, *versprochen zu haben*. The inseparable prefixes never occur as separate words, and are never accented (cf. 6).

a. In English also exist of course such prefixes, many of the same origin as the German inseparable prefixes. Thus *for* in *forget*, *forgive*, corresponds to *ver* in *vergeffen*, *vergeben*; *be* in *be-think* to *be* in *bedenken*.

b. The prefix *be* forms transitive verbs: as *folgen*, *follow* (governing the dative), *befolgen*, *follow* (governing the accusative): as *eine Regel befolgen*; *begünstigen*, *favor*, from *günstig*, *favorable*; *bejammern*, *bewail*, from *jammern*, *grieve*; *bekämpfen*, *fight with*, from *kämpfen*, *struggle*. *Ent* (*emp* in *empfangen*, *receive*; *empfehlen*, *recommend*; *empfinden*, *feel*) generally expresses separation: as *entgehen*, *escape*; *entkräften*, *weaken* (from *Kraft*, *strength*). *Er* forms verbs transitive and intransitive from adjectives: as *erblaffen*, *grow pale* (from *bläß*, *pale*); *erklären*, *explain* (from *klar*, *clear*); and especially forms with verbs compounds signifying attainment by means of the action expressed by the simple verb: as *erarbeiten*, *to gain by work* (*arbeiten*, *work*); *erfragen*, *learn by inquiry* (*fragen*, *ask*); it sometimes means nearly the same as *forth* or *at*: as *ergießen*, *pour forth*. The meanings of *ge* are various and cannot be briefly given. *Ver* forms verbs from nouns and adjectives: as *veralten*, *grow obsolete* (from *alt*, *old*); *verantworten*, *answer for*, *be responsible for* (from *Antwort*, *answer*); *verstärken*, *strengthen* (from *stark*, *strong*). It sometimes corresponds to the English *mis*, *dis*: as *verleiten*, *mislead*. *Ger* is generally like our *in pieces*: as *zerbrechen*, *break in pieces*.

90. The SEPARABLE PREFIXES are really adverbs modifying the verb, and in English the corresponding words are not written as a part of the verb at all. Thus *ab* in *abbrechen*, *break off*, corresponds to *off* in English; *weg* in *weggehen*, *go away*, to *away*; *zurück* in *zurückkommen*, *come back*, to *back*; *ein* in *eintreten*, *go in*, *enter*, to *in*; *aus* in *ausgehen*, *go out*, to *out*. The separable prefixes when used alone are usually prepositions and adverbs of direction, especially compounds with *her*, *hither* (expressing motion towards the speaker), and *hin*, *hence* (expressing motion away from the speaker): as *hereinkommen*, *come in* (to the place where the speaker is); *hineinsehen*, *look in* (to a place where he is not).

α. A verb compounded with a separable prefix may of course develop new meanings : as *aufheben*, *lift up*, and also *abolish* (*ein Gesetz aufheben*, *to repeal a law*).

91. The separable prefixes are always accented. They are written as one word with the infinitive and the participles, but *zu*, if used, is placed between the prefix and the verb in the infinitive, and *ge* in the past participle also stands after the prefix : as *anzusehen*, *to look at*, *angesehen*, *looked at*. With other or inflected forms of the verb the prefix regularly stands at the end of the clause : as *er wird es bald anfangen*, *he will soon begin it* ; *er hat es schon angefangen*, *he has already begun it* ; *er fängt jetzt zu arbeiten an*, *he now begins to work*.

But if the personal or inflected part of the verb stands in the same position as after *wenn*, *if* (see 87), then the prefix stands just before even a simple form of the verb it accompanies, and is written as one word with it. In all cases the prefix has the principal accent : as *wenn er es jetzt anfängt*, *if he begins it now* ; *wenn er es gestern angefangen hätte*, *if he had begun it yesterday* ; *wenn er es gestern hätte anfangen wollen*, *if he had been willing to begin it yesterday*.

α. A separable prefix may stand before an inseparable one : as *fortbestehen*, *continue to exist*, *es besteht fort*, *fortzubestehen*, *fortbestanden*.

92. This position of the inflected part of the verb is the regular one in dependent clauses, *i. e.* in all clauses beginning with a relative pronoun or adverb, or with conjunctions like *daß*, *that* ; *als*, *when* ; *weil*, *because* ; *da*, *since* (giving a reason) ; *ob*, *whether*, etc. : as *der Mann, der hier am meisten geredet hat*, *the man who has talked most here* ; *ich sagte ihm, daß er es nicht hätte thun sollen*, *I told him that he ought not to have done it* ; *als ich ihn gestern begegnete*, *when I met him yesterday* ; *ich fragte ihn, ob er es gehört hätte*, *I asked him whether he had heard it* ; *weil er nicht zu Hause gewesen war*, *because he had not been at home* ; *da ich ihn nicht habe fragen können*, *since I have not been able*

to ask him; and with verbs compounded with separable prefixes: derjenige, welcher es angefangen haben würde, he who would have begun it; wenn ich nicht herausgekommen wäre, if I had not come out (here); ich weiß, daß er bald ankommt, I know that he will arrive soon; als er mit seinem Freunde zurückkam, when he came back with his friend; weil er jeden Tag hingeht, because he goes (there) every day; da meine Schwester nicht fortging, since my sister did not go away; ich habe ihn nicht gefragt, ob er in der Stadt mitbliebe, I have not asked him whether he would stay in town with (us); es ist wahr, daß es schon angefangen worden ist, it is true that it has already been begun.

**93. SYNOPSIS IN THE INDICATIVE OF THE VERBAL PHRASE
zu arbeiten anfangen, to begin to work.**

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

ich fange zu arbeiten an

IMPERFECT.

ich fing zu arbeiten an

FUTURE.

ich werde zu arbeiten anfangen

PERFECT.

ich habe zu arbeiten angefangen

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte zu arbeiten angefangen

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde zu arbeiten angefangen haben

a. The infinitive with zu in these cases may be considered as forming a new clause, and so come last: as ich fange jetzt an, zu arbeiten, I now begin to work; er hat jetzt angefangen, zu arbeiten, he has now begun to work.

Inflect for practice the verbal phrases: in Berlin ankommen (auxiliary, *sein*), *arrive in Berlin*; etwas zu thun beginnen (began, begonnen; auxiliary, *haben*), *to begin to do something*.

94. LIST OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SEPARABLE PREFIXES.

ab, <i>herab, hinab, off, down</i>	her, <i>hierher, hither</i>
an, <i>on, at</i>	mit, <i>with</i>
auf, <i>herauf, hinauf, up</i>	nach, <i>after</i>
bei, <i>by</i>	nieder, <i>down</i>
da (dar), <i>there</i>	vor, <i>before</i>
dahin, <i>thither</i>	vorbei, <i>vorüber, past</i>
ein, <i>herein, hinein, in (with a verb of motion)</i>	weg, <i>away</i>
entgegen, <i>towards, to meet</i>	zu, <i>to</i>
fort, <i>forth, away</i>	zurück, <i>back</i>
	zusammen, <i>together</i>

The compounds with *her* and *hin* are used to designate the direction of motion: as *herauskommen, come out* (where the speaker is); *hinaufsehen, look up* (away from the speaker); *dahingehen* (not *dagehen*), *go thither*.

95. The prefixes *durch, through*; *hinter, behind*; *über, over*; *unter, under*; *um, around, about*; *voll, full*, are sometimes separable and sometimes inseparable. They are separable and accented when they have the force of adverbs with the meanings given above, limiting the meaning of the simple verb; inseparable and unaccented when the compound has a meaning of its own, often quite distinct from that of the simple verb. Thus *hin'tergehen* (*hinterzugehen, ging hinter, hintergegangen*) means *go behind*; but *hinterge'hen* (*hinterging', hintergang'en*) means *deceive*; *vollen'den* (*zu vollenden, vollendete, vollendet*), *complete*, but *voll'gießen* (*vollzugießen, goß voll, vollgegossen*), *pour full*.

Wider, against, is always inseparable and unaccented in composition with a verb: as *widerste'hen* (*widerstand', widerstand'en*),

resist ; but it is also used as a preposition governing the accusative: as Gründe für und wider den Selbstmord, *reasons for and against suicide*. Wieder, *again*, is separable, except in wiederhol'en (wiederhol'te, wiederhol't'), *repeat* ; wiederholen (holte wieder, wiedergeholt) means *fetch again*.

a. Miß, *mis, amiss*, is sometimes treated as separable, but is almost never written apart from the verb: as miß'zuverstehen, *to misunderstand* ; er mißversteht mich, *he misunderstands me*.

b. There are a few other compound verbs, in some of which the first part is separable, while in others it is inseparable: as statt'finden, *take place*, es findet statt, *stattzufinden*, *stattgefunden* ; handhaben (handhabte, gehandhabt), *handle*.

EXERCISE 18.

1. Es waren so viele Soldaten in der Stadt, daß man ihnen kaum ausweichen konnte. 2. Er wußte es so geschickt zu verbergen, daß es auch vom schärfsten Auge nicht entdeckt worden wäre. 3. Sollte er wieder dahin zurückkehren, und zum dritten Male diesen langen Weg zurücklegen? 4. Sie eilte ihm nach, und faßte ihn an der Hand. 5. Es giebt noch ein Mittel, daß wir versuchen können. 6. So kann er nicht hinaus, aber wenn er mitkommen will, werde ich ihm den Weg zeigen. 7. Er übergab ihm den Brief. 8. Er ist nach München abgereist. 9. Er versprach, es abzuschreiben, aber als er anfangen wollte, mußte er fortgehen, und ich weiß nicht, ob er bald zurückkommen wird. 10. Die Nacht brachte er schlaflos zu. 11. Er sagte, daß er die Thür schneller aufgemacht haben würde, wenn es nicht so dunkel gewesen wäre. 12. Die Stadt war mit einer hohen Mauer umgeben. 13. Ich ziehe diese Seite vor, weil sie schöner aussieht. 14. Während des Krieges diente er gegen die Russen. 15. Er reitet an unserem Hause vorbei. 16. Er wird es gewiß thun, da er es Ihnen versprochen hat.

EXERCISE 19.

1. I do not know whether it looks pretty, because I have never looked at it. 2. He broke off a twig from the tree. 3. He

brought it back when I told him that you wished to see it again. 4. He has already translated the first book, and will begin to-morrow to translate the second. 5. I think that he will soon fall asleep, for it is already ten o'clock, and he is very tired. 6. The sun rises at six o'clock. 7. The sun has set, and it is growing dark. 8. He hastened to meet her, when he saw her coming. 9. She ceased to sing, because she was becoming hoarse. 10. He was introduced to her. 11. That occurs very often. 12. My watch is fast, and yours is slow. 13. I tried to learn it, but it was too hard for me, and I finally had to give it up. 14. He looks very dejected. 15. He arrives to-day, and will pass some months here. 16. I do not know whether he will return. 17. I told him so, since I knew that you wished to go with [us]. 18. We sat there long together; at last one of the others came in, but he went out again immediately, since he saw that you were not there.

Adverbs and Prepositions.

96. Adverbs corresponding to adjectives have been already considered under adjectives, and some used as prefixes have been given under the separable prefixes (90, 94).

a. To the positive *gern*, *willingly*, correspond the comparative and superlative *lieber*, *am liebsten*; to *balb*, *soon*, *cher*, *am ehesten*; *oft*, *often*, *has öfter*, *am öftesten*.

97. A number of adverbs are formed with the endings *ens* and *s*: *erstens*, *firstly*; *zweitens*, *secondly*; etc.; *links*, *on the left*; *rechts*, *on the right*.

a. Some adverbs, as *schon*, *already*; *erst*, *first*, *only*, are used idiomatically; for these a lexicon should be consulted.

98. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative, and accusative cases. A few govern sometimes the dative and sometimes the accusative.

99. The prepositions governing the genitive are :—

statt and anstatt, <i>instead of</i>	diesseit(s), <i>on this side of</i>
halber (halben), <i>for the sake of</i>	jenseit(s), <i>on that side of, beyond</i>
außerhalb, <i>without, outside</i>	trotz, <i>in spite of</i> (also with the
innerhalb, <i>within</i>	dative)
oberhalb, <i>above</i>	um . . . willen, <i>for the sake of</i>
unterhalb, <i>below</i>	ungeachtet, <i>notwithstanding</i>
Kraft, <i>in virtue of</i>	unfern (unweit), <i>not far from</i>
längs, <i>along</i> (also with the dative)	vermöge, <i>in virtue of</i>
laut, <i>according to</i>	während, <i>during</i>
mittels (mittelft, vermittelft), <i>by</i>	wegen, <i>on account of</i>
means of	zufolge, <i>in consequence of</i>

Examples : außerhalb der Stadt, *outside the town* ; um ihrer Kinder willen, *for the sake of her children* ; während dieser Zeit, *during this time* ; jenseits der Berge, *beyond the mountains*.

a. The genitives of the personal pronouns with halben, wegen, um . . . willen, are written meinethalben, deinetwegen, um unfertwillen, etc.

b. Halber (halben) always follows its case ; ungeachtet, wegen, and zufolge may do so. Um . . . willen takes the genitive between the two parts, as the examples show.

c. Statt and anstatt govern also the infinitive with zu : as anstatt ein Lied zu singen, *instead of singing a song*.

100. The prepositions governing the dative are :—

aus, <i>out of, from</i>	mit, <i>with</i>
außer, <i>outside, except</i>	nach, <i>after, to, according to</i>
binnen, <i>within</i> (of time)	nächst, <i>next</i>
bei, <i>by, with</i>	nebst, <i>together with</i>
entgegen, <i>against</i>	sammt, <i>together with</i>
gegenüber, <i>opposite</i>	seit, <i>since</i>
gemäß, <i>according to</i>	von, <i>of, from, by</i>
gleich, <i>like</i>	zu, <i>to</i>
	zuwider, <i>contrary to</i>

Examples: außer mir, *except me*; binnen einer Stunde, *within an hour*; bei ihm, *with him, at his house*; uns gegenüber, *opposite us*; nach der Arbeit, *after work*; nach Berlin, *to Berlin*; nach meiner Meinung, *or meiner Meinung nach, according to my opinion*; seit zwei Jahren, *for (since) two years*.

a. Entgegen, gegenüber, gemäß, and zuwider usually follow the noun; nach and gleich may either precede or follow.

b. The English *to*, denoting motion towards a place, is nach; towards a person is zu: as er reist nach Paris, *he travels to Paris*; er kommt zu uns, *he comes to us or to our house*.

c. After the noun governed by aus sometimes stands heraus or hinaus, indicating the direction of motion: as aus dem Hause heraus, *out of the house*.

d. The present tense of the verb is used with seit, where we use a past tense: as er wohnt seit einiger Zeit hier, *he has been living here for some time (and is still living here)*.

101. The prepositions governing the accusative are:—

bis, <i>till, as far as</i>	ohne, <i>without</i>
durch, <i>through, by</i>	um, <i>about, around</i>
für, <i>for</i>	wider, <i>against</i>
gegen (rarely gen), <i>against</i>	sonder, <i>without</i>

Examples: durch die Mauer, *through the wall*; für sie, *for her*; ohne Zweifel, *without doubt*; um den Baum, *around the tree*.

a. The usual word for *without* is ohne, not sonder, which is rare in prose.

b. Ohne, *without*, and um, *in order to*, govern also the infinitive with zu: as ohne etwas zu sagen, *without saying anything*; um es zu bekommen, *in order to get it*.

102. The following prepositions govern sometimes the dative, sometimes the accusative:—

an, at, on, to	neben, beside, by
auf, on, upon	über, over, above
hinter, behind	unter, under, among
in, in, into	vor, before
zwischen, between	

a. The difference between the two cases here is, that the dative simply indicates rest in a position, while the accusative marks the limit of motion : as in dem Hause, *in the house* ; ins Haus, *into the house* ; unter dem Baume, *under the tree* ; unter den Baum, *under the tree* (i. e. to a position under it). After a verb of motion accordingly, and whenever motion is implied, the accusative is usually employed ; after other verbs, the dative : as er sitzt an dem Tische, *he sits at the table* ; er setzt sich an den Tisch, *he seats himself at the table* ; die Flasche steht auf dem Brett, *the bottle stands on the shelf* ; er stellt die Flasche auf das Brett, *he puts the bottle on the shelf* ; die Blumen liegen in dem Korbe, *the flowers are lying in the basket* ; er legt sie in den Korb, *he lays them in the basket*.

b. Compounds with her and hin may follow the accusative to indicate the direction of motion : as in den Wald hinein, *into the forest*.

c. The English *to* is sometimes to be translated by another preposition in German : as ins Theater, *to the theatre* ; in die Kirche, *to church*, etc. For the German preposition with the dative in such cases the English uses a different preposition : as in der Kirche, *at church*.

d. *A week (two weeks) from to-day* is heute über acht Tage (vierzehn Tage) ; *a week (two weeks) ago yesterday*, gestern vor acht Tagen (vierzehn Tagen) ; *three years ago*, vor drei Jahren.

e. *From under* is unter with the dative, with hervor following the noun : as das Kind kam unter dem Tische hervor, *the child came out from under the table*.

f. Ueber in other than local relations usually has the accusative : as über etwas schreiben, *to write upon some subject*.

EXERCISE 20.

1. Der Vetter erhielt noch einen Brief von ihr, worin sie ihn bat, zu ihr zu kommen. 2. Er hat das Bild gemalt, das Sie in der Nische hinter dem rothen Vorhang in seinem Zimmer entdeckt haben. 3. Er hat sie in ihrer Kindheit aus dem Feuer gerettet, ist aber an den Wunden gestorben, die er dabei empfangen hat. 4. Wir sagten ihm, daß er einen schlechten Gebrauch von seinem Gelde machen würde, wenn er so viel kaufte. 5. Sie hüteten sich, seinen Namen vor ihr zu nennen, oder sie sonst an ihn zu erinnern. 6. Außer ihr konnte Niemand die Frage beantworten. 7. Er ist über die Brücke, und durch den Wald geritten. 8. Man kann nicht von der Luft leben. 9. Unter Kaufleuten ist es so der Gebrauch. 10. Es wurde neben mich gestellt, und Sie konnten es auch sehen, da Sie neben mir saßen. 11. Trotz ihrer Bemühungen ist es ihnen nicht gelungen. 12. Er scheint gar nicht an sie gedacht zu haben.

EXERCISE 21.

1. If you had been standing at the window, you could have seen her sitting under the tree. 2. Without his help you could do nothing. 3. He saw the bird fly out of the cage when it was opened. 4. He sat down on this chair because he could find no other. 5. Not far from the town is the village where I pass the summer. 6. He arrived three hours ago with my brother and his friend. 7. She will have to stay on account of her sister's illness. 8. The swallow flew over the house. 9. Your books are lying on the floor. 10. Instead of a letter he sent a telegram. 11. He stands behind the tree in order not to be seen by us, but I know that he is there. 12. I saw him coming out from under the trees. 13. He stayed at home instead of going to church. 14. This girl has been ill for three months. 15. He arrived two weeks ago, and will leave us a week from to-morrow. 16. He stood on the bridge and looked down into the water, where he could see the swans.

Conjunctions.

103. The conjunctions are most conveniently classified according to their effect on the position of the personal or inflected part of the verb. There are three classes, according as this position remains unchanged, or as the inflected part of the verb stands before the subject, or at the end of the clause.

104. The conjunctions meaning *and, or, but, for* (und, oder, aber, sondern, allein, denn), leave the position of the verb unchanged: as *er ist angekommen, und ich habe ihn gesehen, he has arrived and I have seen him*; *aber ich habe ihn nicht gesehen, but I have not seen him.*

a. Aber can stand also between the subject and the verb, or even after the verb: as *ich aber habe ihn nicht gesehen* or *ich habe ihn aber nicht gesehen.*

b. Sondern is only used after a negative, contrasting what follows with what precedes: as *nicht er, sondern sie, not he, but she.*

105 A number of words strictly adverbs are often used as conjunctions; when they begin the clause they, like other adverbs, cause the inflected part of the verb to precede the subject. Such words are *außerdem, besides*; *dann, then*; *daher, darum, therefore*; *also, accordingly*; *folglich, consequently*; *sonst, else, otherwise*; *dennoch, nevertheless*; *doch, yet*; *indessen, however*; *vielmehr, rather*, etc.: as *darum ist er gekommen, for that reason he has come*; *folglich werde ich ihn nicht sehen können, consequently I shall not be able to see him.*

a. Some of these words approach in meaning the words for *but* (104), and they and a few others sometimes occur at the beginning of the clause without causing any change in order. *Doch, but, yet*, and *also, accordingly*, are especially common: as *doch ich weiß es nicht, but I do not know.*

106. All conjunctions introducing dependent clauses cause the inflected verb to stand last, or nearly last in the sentence, as already explained (87). The most important words of this class are the following:—

als, <i>when, as, than</i>	seit, <i>seitdem, since</i>
bevor, <i>before</i>	so oft (als), <i>as often as</i>
bis, <i>until</i>	sobald (als), <i>as soon as</i>
da, <i>since, as</i>	ungeachtet, <i>notwithstanding</i>
daß, <i>that, in order that</i>	während, <i>while</i>
damit, <i>in order that</i>	wann, <i>when</i>
ehe, <i>before</i>	wenn, <i>if, when</i>
falls, <i>in case</i>	wenn . . . auch, <i>although</i>
indem, <i>while, as</i>	wenn gleich, wenn schon, <i>although</i>
je, <i>the (see below, c)</i>	weil, <i>because</i>
nachdem, <i>after</i>	wie, <i>how, as</i>
ob, <i>whether, if</i>	weßhalb, <i>wherefore</i>
obgleich, ob schon, obwohl, <i>although</i>	weßwegen, <i>for which reason</i>
	wofern, <i>in case</i>

Examples: nachdem ich es gehört hatte, *after I had heard it*; ehe er mich hatte sehen können, *before he had been able to see me*; obgleich er bald kommen wird, *although he will come soon*.

a. Als may precede the verb immediately when this is put first to express a condition (87): as als wäre er glücklich, *as if he were happy*. Als after an adjective or adverb preceded by so may be omitted; the verb then stands at the end of the clause, and this shows that als is omitted: as so groß (als) es ist, *large as it is*; but so groß ist es, *it is so large*; sobald er nach Hause kommt, *as soon as he comes home*; but sobald wird er nicht wiederkommen, *he will not come again so soon*.

b. In words for *although* the parts are sometimes separated: as ob er gleich nicht da ist, *although he is not there*.

c. The English *the . . . the*, with a comparative in each clause is translated by je . . . je, je . . . desto, or je . . . um so: as je länger er suchte, je weniger fand er, *the longer he searched the less he found*. The first or dependent clause has the verb last; the second or principal clause has it before the subject.

d. All relative words cause this position of the inflected part of

the verb, whether pronouns, adverbs, or conjunctions. They must be carefully distinguished from the interrogative words of the same form, which cause this order only when introducing a dependent sentence: as *das Haus, wo er gewohnt hat, the house where he has lived*; *wo hat er gewohnt? where has he lived?* *ich frage ihn, wo er gewohnt hat, I ask him where he has lived.*

e. Compounds of *da*, it must be remembered, have also a demonstrative meaning; if they then begin the clause, the inflected part of the verb must precede the subject: as *damit kann er nicht viel machen, with that (therewith) he cannot do much*; but *damit er es sehen kann, that he may be able to see it.*

f. If the dependent clause comes first, then the inflected part of the verb begins the principal sentence, and the subject follows: as *sobald er zurückkommt, werde ich fortgehen, as soon as he comes back I shall go away*; *obgleich er mich noch nicht gesehen hat, (so) weiß er doch, daß ich hier bin, although he has not yet seen me, still he knows that I am here.*

EXERCISE 23.

1. Er wartet, bis der Zug kommt. 2. Obgleich er es nicht thun wollte, hat er es thun müssen. 3. Je mehr er über diesen sonderbaren Vorfall nachdachte, je wichtiger ward ihm das Bild, das er entdeckt hatte, und je peinlicher und brennender ward die Neugierde in ihm zu wissen, wer damit gemeint sei. 4. Sie verriegelte die Thür, weil nach seiner Ankunft dich Unglücklichen zu retten kein anderes Mittel war; weil sie den Kampf, den du unfehlbar eingegangen wärest, vermeiden, und Zeit gewinnen wollte, bis wir, die wir schon herbeieilten, deine Befreiung mit den Waffen in der Hand erzwingen könnten.

EXERCISE 23.

1. As soon as he saw the young artist coming of whom he had heard so much, he went out into the garden, where he could be alone with him. 2. The longer he stays here, the dearer he

becomes to us all, who three weeks ago did not know him. 3. He asked her when she would like to begin. 4. He has not yet found the knife, which was lost some time ago. 5. Although he told me that he never would have bought the house, I know that it has been sold. 6. After he had told us that, he was silent. 7. While the children were playing together in the garden, their mother was writing a letter. 8. It shall be finished before he comes back. 9. He says that he will go to church to-morrow. 10. They told him that they would have had it sent to him, if they had known where he lived.

Additional Uses of the Forms of Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs.

107. Masculine and neuter nouns expressing measurement of quantity have the singular form after numerals: as *zwei Fuß lang*, *two feet long*; *sechs Zoll breit*, *six inches wide*. But feminine words ending in *e* take the plural form: as *zwei Meilen*, *two miles*; *vier Ellen*, *four ells*; but *zehn Mark*, (*a sum of*) *ten marks*, though *Mark* is feminine.

A following noun designating what is measured takes no case-ending unless preceded by the article or a demonstrative word: as *vier Pfund Fleisch*, *four pounds of meat*; *zwei Stück Brod*, *two pieces of bread*; *drei Duzend Hemden*, *three dozen shirts*; but *zwei Pfund dieses Thees*, *two pounds of this tea*; *ein Pfund des feinsten Goldes*, *a pound of the finest gold*.

a. If the second noun is limited by an adjective only, the genitive may be used, or the same case as that of the first noun: as *ein Glas frisches Wasser*, *a glass of fresh water*; *eine Flasche guten Weins*, *a bottle of good wine*.

b. If individual objects are referred to, the plural is used after numbers: as *sechs Gläser*, *six glasses* (without regard to what is in them); *sechs Glas*, *enough* (water, wine, etc.) *to fill six glasses*.

c. Expressions of time have the plural form: as *drei Jahre*, *three years*.

108. In the predicate after *werden* and *machen* the dative with *zu* is often used where the English has no preposition: as *zum*

Spruchwort werden, *to become a proverb*; der König machte ihn zu seinem Günstling, *the king made him his favorite*.

109. The genitive may depend on a noun, an adjective, or a verb, in the last case usually in connection with an accusative: as einer Sache gewiß, *sure of a thing*; Jemand eines Verbrechens anklagen, *to accuse one of a crime*. For the genitive dependent on a noun may often be substituted von with the dative, like *of* in English: as der König von Spanien, *the king of Spain*.

a. For the genitive with prepositions, see (99).

110. The genitive is sometimes used adverbially: as glücklicher Weise, *fortunately (in a fortunate way)*. It often expresses time (*cf.* 114): as eines Tages, *one day*; Abends, *in the evening*.

111. Besides the ordinary use of the dative as indirect object in connection with an accusative, it is used with some verbs in German which are transitive in English: as er half ihm, *he helped him*; einer Regel folgen, *to follow a rule*.

a. It often depends on an adjective: as das ist ihm nicht klar, *that is not clear to him*.

b. The dative is often found depending on the verb where we should use the possessive: as ich guck' mir fast die Augen aus, *I almost look my eyes out*.

c. For the dative with prepositions, see 100, 102.

112. The accusative is the direct object of a transitive verb, and sometimes depends on verbal phrases in which the verb is intransitive: as ich bin es müde, *I am tired of it*; sobald er sie ansichtig wurde, *as soon as he caught sight of her*. This construction is commonest with neuter pronouns.

a. For the accusative with prepositions, see 101, 102.

113. Extent of time or space is expressed by the accusative: as *den ganzen Tag arbeiten, to work all day*; *einen Fuß breit, a foot wide*; *den Berg hinabsteigen, to descend the mountain*.

114. Time when is expressed by the accusative: as *jeden Tag, every day*; *er kam denselben Abend, he came the same evening*; *den 28ten Mai 1863, May 28, 1863*. The accusative of time when is more definite than the genitive (110), and must be accompanied by one or more limiting words.

115. The accusative is sometimes used, especially with a participle, to express an accompanying circumstance, where in English *with* would generally be used: as *ein Mädchen sitzt am Fenster, den Kopf auf den Arm gestützt, a maiden sits at the window with her head supported on her arm*.

EXERCISE 24.

1. Diese Flasche hält sechs Glas Wein. 2. Das Heer des Königs war 35,000 Mann stark. 3. Es kostet nur zehn Mark. 4. Sie ist ein Kind von acht Jahren. 5. Von den drei Ries Papier, die ich mir vor vierzehn Tagen kaufte, sind nur vier Buch übrig.

EXERCISE 25

1. He has in his cellar four casks of beer. 2. She drank yesterday three cups of coffee, and her sister, who never drinks coffee, would have liked to get a cup of tea, but tea was not to be had. 3. They drink every day two bottles of this wine. 4. I have here five quires of paper. 5. That was communicated to us the first day after his arrival. 6. He stayed a whole month in the town, but he found nothing in it which pleased him. 7. The island is four English miles long and three wide.

116. The indicative and imperative moods present no difficulty, being used as in English (but see 58).

117. The subjunctive is often used to express that the statement is not one which the speaker or writer makes on his own

authority, but one which he simply quotes: as *er sagte, daß er krank sei*, *he said that he was ill*. A verb introducing indirect discourse is not necessary; the subjunctive alone can convey the idea that the statement comes from another person than the speaker: *er wollte nicht kommen, weil er nicht ganz wohl wäre*, *he would not come because (as he said) he was not quite well*. The indicative would imply an assertion of the truth of the statement.

The tense used may be either the same as it would have been in direct discourse, or after a past tense, the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive may be used instead of the present (or perfect): as *er sagte, daß er nicht ganz wohl sei or wäre*, the direct discourse being: *ich bin nicht ganz wohl*; and so *gewesen sei or gewesen wäre*, after a past tense.

a. An imperfect subjunctive sometimes stands alone in this use without apparently depending on anything: as *er wäre krank?* *do you mean to say he is ill?*

b. After a verb of saying, *daß* introducing indirect discourse is often omitted, and in consequence the inflected part of the verb does not stand last but comes next after the subject. The mood used is almost always the subjunctive: as *er ließ mir sagen, er könne (or könnte) heute nicht zu uns kommen*, or *er ließ mir sagen, daß er heute nicht zu uns kommen könne (or könnte)*, *he sent me word (that) he could not come to us to-day*.

c. The use of the subjunctive in conditional sentences, and the use of the conditional which corresponds to our auxiliaries *would* and *should*, have already been explained (86).

118. The subjunctive is sometimes used to express a wish. The imperfect and pluperfect are used of wishes the realization of which is not anticipated. Examples: *das gebe Gott, God grant it*; *wären wir nur wieder da*, *would we were only there again (if we were only there again)*; *ich wollte, er wäre in Paris geblieben*, *I wish (lit. I would) he had stayed in Paris*.

119. For the use of the infinitive with or without *zu*, see 74. The English construction of a preposition followed by a parti-

cial form in *ing* corresponds to the infinitive in German after *anstatt*, *statt*, *ohne*, *um* (99 c, 101 b). If the English has another preposition the phrase is generally to be translated by a compound of the German preposition with *da*, and then a following clause beginning with *daß*, or a different manner of expression is chosen: as *er wird dafür bestraft, daß er es that, he is punished for having done it*; *er brachte es dadurch zu Stande, daß er mehr bezahlte, he brought it about by paying more*.

Even without *um* the infinitive may express purpose: as *er geht, einen Freund zu besuchen, he goes to visit a friend*.

120. The English present participle is often to be translated by a clause introduced by a relative word or a conjunction, especially *indem*, *while*, *as*; the present participle being much less used in German than in English: as *indem er so sprach, stand er auf, so speaking, he rose*.

121. The past participle is used with *kommen* and *gehen*, expressing manner, where we should use the present: as *er kam gelaufen, he came running*.

a. The past participle is sometimes used in an imperative sense: as *aufgepaßt! attention!*

122. The tenses are used generally in German as in English, but there are variations in the use of the imperfect and perfect tenses in the two languages, the latter often being used where we should use the imperfect: as *er ist gestern angekommen, he arrived yesterday*.

a. When both present and past time are referred to at once, the German uses the present tense where the English has the perfect: as *er ist schon lange da, he has been there a long time already (and is there still)*. Similarly, *er war schon lange da, he had been there a long time* (cf. 100, d).

b. The present tense is used as a historical present, as in English: as *unentschlossen und ungewiß schweigt die ganze Versammlung, irresolute and uncertain, the*

whole assembly is silent. It is also often used in a future sense : as *in einem Jahre kommt er wieder, in a year he will come again.*

c. The auxiliaries of tense *haben* and *sein* are sometimes omitted, most often after a participle at the end of a dependent clause : as *der Brief, den er gestern erhalten (hat), the letter he received yesterday ; nachdem er angekommen (war), after he had arrived.*

EXERCISE 26.

1. Die zweite Lesung des Socialistengesetzes wurde in der heutigen Sitzung fortgesetzt. Der erste Redner erklärte, daß der Kampf, den man einmal angefangen, durchgeführt werden müsse ; er sei der Meinung, daß energische Maßregeln ergriffen werden müßten ; man dürfe der Regierung keine Mittel versagen ; aber es sei ganz falsch, wenn das Publikum meine, man thue dem Kaiser und der Regierung einen Gefallen, wenn man keine Socialdemokraten wähle ; es sei ganz gleichgültig, ob drei oder vier Socialisten gewählt würden ; Einfluß würden sie niemals gewinnen. 2. Er soll geantwortet haben, daß er die Sache überlegen wolle.

EXERCISE 27.

1. He asked me why I had not been willing to do it. 2. He said he would explain the matter as soon as he could ; he had not yet spoken with you about it, but would try to do so before you went away. 3. If you wish to have more money you can get it by selling your house. 4. I received a month ago a long letter from my friend who is now in Rome ; he said he had been there for three weeks, and wished to stay a month ; he had spent a week in Florence, but had not been able to see much of the city, because it rained almost every day ; in Rome the weather was very fine. I think I shall receive a second letter from him in some days.

Order of Words.

123. The most important rules for the order of words have already been given ; but a brief summary of the rules is given here for convenience of reference.

124. The SIMPLE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE, beginning with the subject. The subject with all the words modifying it stands first, and is immediately followed by the verb, or if the verb is formed with the aid of auxiliaries, by the personal or inflected part of the verb.

Participles, infinitives, and prefixes stand at the end of the clause; their order is usually the reverse of the English order, being determined by the principle that the dependent word precedes that on which it depends; the prefix is written with its infinitive or participle as one word.

The objects of the verb, adverbs and other modifiers of the predicate, precede infinitives and participles, but not the inflected part of the verb; they cannot stand between this and the subject. As to their position a dative generally precedes and a genitive generally follows an accusative (but a pronoun in the accusative usually precedes a noun), an adverb of time comes before one of place, and other modifying words stand last. Adverbs do not necessarily stand after nouns.

Examples: Der Freund schrieb mir einen Brief, hat mir einen Brief geschrieben, wird mir einen Brief schreiben, wird mir einen Brief geschrieben haben, *my friend wrote me a letter, has written me a letter, etc.*; er stellte ihn der Dame vor, hat ihn der Dame vorgestellt, wird ihn der Dame vorstellen, *ic., he introduced him to the lady, etc.*; er klagte ihn eines Verbrechens an, hat ihn eines Verbrechens angeklagt, *ic., he accused him of a crime, etc.*; er hat dem Freunde gestern einen Brief (or einen Brief gestern) geschrieben, *he wrote his friend a letter yesterday*; er wird morgen fleißig arbeiten, *he will work diligently to-morrow*; es wird bald geschrieben werden (geschrieben worden sein), *it will be (have been) written soon*; ich möchte sie singen hören, *I should like to hear her sing*; ich habe etwas machen lassen, *I have had something made*; der Freund, der mitgehen wollte, ist noch nicht gekommen, *the friend who wished to go with us has not yet come.*

a. The words for *and*, *or*, *but*, *for* (und, oder, aber, allein, son-

bern, and sometimes doch, oder); can begin the sentence without causing any change in order. Aber can even stand between the subject and the verb, or after the inflected part of the verb: as aber er ist nicht abgereist, er aber ist nicht abgereist, er ist aber nicht abgereist, *but he has not departed.*

125. THE INVERTED OR QUESTION ORDER. In any such sentence as those given under **124**, any word in the predicate may begin the sentence. The position of the other words then remains unchanged, except that the subject is put after the inflected part of the verb. Only one such word or phrase can be put first. Any adverb or word not belonging to the subject (except a word introducing a dependent clause; see **126**) when put first causes this order; so, for example, the word *es* when corresponding to the English *there* (**32**). But pronouns usually stand next to the inflected part of the verb.

Examples: seiner Schwester schrieb mein Freund einen Brief, hat mein Freund einen Brief geschrieben, *ic.*, *my friend wrote his sister a letter*, etc.; einen Brief schrieb mein Freund seiner Schwester, einen Brief schrieb mir der Freund, einen Brief hat er mir geschrieben; eines Verbrechens ist er von den Anderen angeklagt worden, *or* von den Anderen ist er eines Verbrechens angeklagt worden, *he has been accused by the others of a crime.*

Even a participle or infinitive may stand first for emphasis: as kommen wird er heute nicht, *he will not come to-day*; gesehen habe ich es schon, *I have already seen it.*

a. This is the order in English as well as in German in questions: as hat er es gefunden? *has he found it?* wo hat er es gefunden? *where has he found it?* unless the interrogative word is also the subject: as wer hat es gethan? *who has done it?*

b. When a dependent sentence precedes the principal one, the latter has this order, just as when a single word or phrase begins it: as ohgleich er viel zu thun hatte, ist er mitgegangen, *although he had much to do, he went with us.*

c. This order may also be used to express a condition (see 87).

d. In a few cases the personal verb itself begins the sentence; the word *doch* then usually comes after the subject: as *bachte ich's doch, I thought so.*

126. DEPENDENT ORDER. This is the order in dependent sentences, that is, in sentences introduced by a relative pronoun or adverb, or by such conjunctions as those given under 106, and in indirect questions. Here the inflected part of the verb regularly stands last, even after infinitives and participles, and a prefix belonging with it is written as one word with it. But it stands before, not after, two infinitive forms, the second of which stands for a past participle (75), and often before two true infinitives. Otherwise the order of words is unchanged.

Examples: *als er es zu schreiben anfing, when he began to write it; weil er es nicht hat laufen wollen, because he did not wish to buy it; du, der du es nie wirst thun können (or thun können wirst), thou who wilt never be able to do it.*

a. For two cases where in dependent sentences the inflected part of the verb does not stand last, see 117 b and 125 c. +

127. The rules for order of words are of course not so strictly observed in poetry as in prose, especially those for the position of the verb in dependent sentences. Even in prose, however, the rules for dependent clauses are not always strictly followed, though the inflected part of the verb never stands next after the subject, unless there are no words that can be interposed: as *weil er kommt, because he comes; da ich sah, daß es unmöglich war, since I saw that it was impossible (cf. da sah ich, then I saw).*

Composition and Derivation of Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs.

128. The German forms compound and derivative words with great freedom, and if the meaning of the simple word or words is

known, it is generally easy to determine the meaning without being obliged to have recourse to the lexicon.

129. NOUNS. *a.* Compound nouns often correspond to phrases with *of* or some other preposition, or to a noun with an adjective, while they may often be rendered by words of Latin origin: as *Stadtbewohner*, *inhabitant of a town*, from *Stadt*, *town*, and *bewohnen*, *inhabit*; *Staatsschuld*, *public debt*, from *Staat*, *state*, and *Schuld*, *debt*; *Uebergang*, *transition*, from *über*, *over*, and *Gang*, *going*.

b. A number of prefixes not in use as separate words often occur as the first part of a compound noun. The most important are:—

Erz, English, *arch*: as *Erzbischof*, *archbishop*.

Ge, mostly forming neuter collectives: as *Gebirge*, *mountain-chain*, from *Berg*, *mountain*; *Gefolge*, *retinue*, from *folgen*, *follow*.

Miß, English *mis*, *dis*: as *Mißgriff*, *mistake*, from *greifen*, *seize*.

Un, a negative prefix, English *un*, *in*, *mis*: as *Unglück*, *misfortune*, from *Glück*, *fortune*, *happiness*.

Ur, *first*, *original*, *primitive*: as *Urwald*, *primeval forest*; *Ursache*, *cause* (*original thing*, *first thing*).

c. The most important suffixes are as follows:—

chen and **lein** form diminutives, always neuter. The root vowel is modified if possible: as *Töchterchen*, *little daughter*, from *Tochter*; *Knäblein*, *little boy*, from *Knabe*.

e forms abstract feminines from adjectives. The root vowel is modified if possible: as *Größe*, *greatness*, from *groß*; *Stärke*, *strength*, from *stark*.

ei and **erei**, with the accent on **ei**, form abstract feminines: as *Schmeichelei*, *flattery*, from *schmeicheln*, *flatter*; *Sklaverei*, *slavery*, from *Sklave*, *slave*; *Schreiberei*, *scribbling*, from *schreiben*, *write*.

er denotes the agent: as *Führer*, *leader*, *guide*, from *führen*,

lead. It also signifies *inhabitant of*, in nouns coming from names of places: as *Berliner*, *an inhabitant of Berlin*.

heit and *teit* form feminine abstracts from adjectives, usually corresponding in use to our nouns in *ness*: as *Schlaueit*, *slyness*, from *schlau*, *sly*; *Höflichkeit*, *politeness, courtesy*, from *höflich*, *polite, courteous*. The syllable *ig* often stands before *teit*: as *Herzlosigkeit*, *heartlessness*, from *herzlos*, *heartless* (cf. 130).

in forms feminines from masculine words applied to persons, corresponding to our *ess*; as *Königin*, *queen*, from *König*, *king*; *Schriftstellerin*, *authoress*.

niß, our *ness*, forms abstract nouns, generally neuter, but sometimes feminine, never masculine: as *das Bedrängniß*, *distress*, from *bedrängen*, *oppress*; *die Finsterniß*, *darkness*, from *finster*, *dark*.

sal and *sel* are like *niß*: as *das Schicksal*, *fate*, from *schiden*, *send*; *das Räthsel*, *riddle, mystery*, from *rathen*, *guess*.

schaft, our *ship*; the nouns formed are feminine: as *Freundschaft*, *friendship*; *Feindschaft*, *hostility*, from *Feind*, *foe*.

thum, our *dom*, is somewhat like *schaft* in meaning; it usually forms neuter nouns: as *Papstthum*, *papacy*, from *Papst*, *pope*; *Fürstenthum*, *principality*, from *Fürst*, *prince*.

ung is like our *ing* or the ending *tion*, forming abstract nouns from transitive verbs: as *Lesung*, *reading*, from *lesen*, *read*; *Betonung*, *accentuation*, from *betonen*, *accent*.

a. Some nouns, usually masculine, are formed without any special suffix, by change of the root vowel: as *Sprung*, *spring*, from *springen*, *spring*.

130. ADJECTIVES. a. The same prefixes are used in forming adjectives as nouns: as *erzfaul*, *very lazy*; *mißfällig*, *displeasing*, from *mißfallen*, *displease*; *ungewiß*, *uncertain*; *uralt*, *very old*. *ge* forms adjectives like our words in *ed*: as *geschwänzt*, *tailed*, from *Schwanz*, *tail*; *gesittet*, *civilized, moral*, from *Sitte*, *manners*.

b. The principal suffixes forming adjectives are as follows:—

bar has the same meaning as our suffix *able*: as *tragbar*, *portable*, from *tragen*, *carry*.

en and **ern** denote material: as *golden*, *golden*, from *Gold*, *gold*; *eisern*, *iron*, from *Eisen*, *iron*.

er. Nouns with this ending from names of places are used also as indeclinable adjectives: as *der Kölner Dom*, *the cathedral of Cologne*.

haft is in meaning somewhat like *possessed of, having, full*: as *lügenhaft*, *deceitful*, from *Lüge*, *lie*; *zweifelhaft*, *doubtful*, from *Zweifel*, *doubt*.

ig generally corresponds to our ending *y*: as *steinig*, *stony*, from *Stein*, *stone*; *eisig*, *icy*, from *Eis*, *ice*.

isch is like our ending *ish*: as *englisch*, *English*; *kindisch*, *childish*.

lich is often like our *like*: as *kindlich*, *childlike*. It forms many adjectives from verbs resembling in meaning those in **bar**: as *erträglich*, *endurable*, from *ertragen*, *endure*.

los is our ending *less*: as *sprachlos*, *speechless*.

sam generally is like our ending *some*: as *heilsam*, *wholesome*, from *Heil*, *welfare*; *einsam*, *lonesome, lonely*, from *ein*, *one*.

131. VERBS. *a.* The most important compound verbs are those formed with separable and inseparable prefixes, which have been already discussed (**89, 94, 95**).

b. Some causative verbs are formed by a slight change of the root, especially a modification of the vowel: as *setzen* (strong), *sit*, and *setzen* (weak), *set*; *stehen* (strong), *stand*, and *stellen* (weak), *put, set, cause to stand*; *liegen* (strong), *lie*, and *legen* (weak), *lay*; *fallen* (strong), *fall*, and *fällen* (weak), *fell, cause to fall*.

c. The ending **eln** is diminutive or disparaging: as *lächeln*, *smile*, from *lachen*, *laugh*; *kränkeln*, *be sickly*, from *krank*, *ill*; *frömmeln*, *affect piety*, from *fromm*, *pious*.

d. Verbs borrowed from other languages take the ending *iren* (*ieren*): as *parliren*, *talk* (from the French *parler*); *dementiren*, *deny* (from the French *démentir*); *parobiren*, *parody*.

e. A number of verbs are derived without any special suffixes from nouns and adjectives: as *antworten*, *answer*, from *Antwort*, *answer*; *urtheilen*, *judge*, from *Urtheil*, *judgment*; *stärken*, *strengthen*, from *stark*, *strong*.

Correspondences of Consonants in German and English.

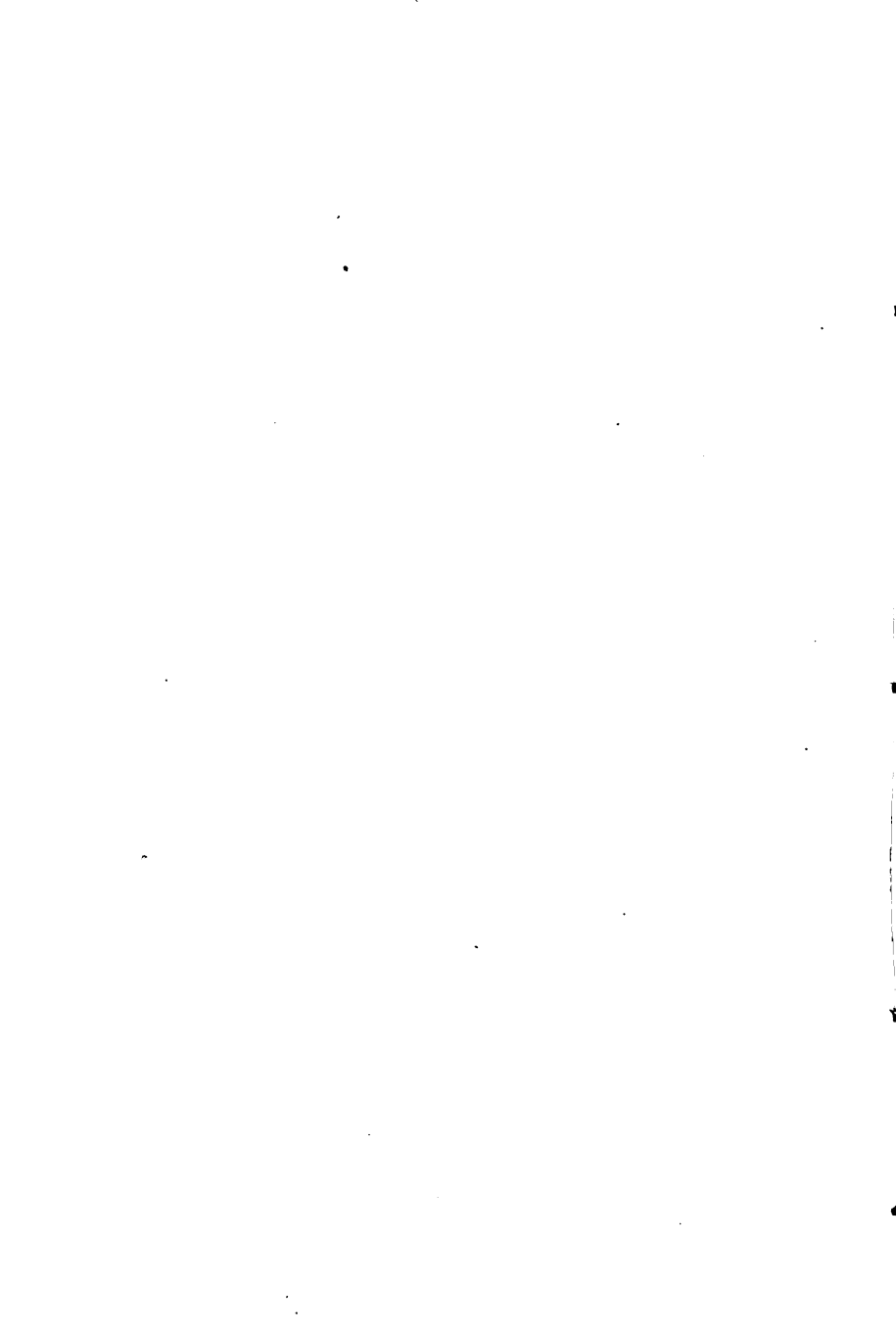
132. Very many words which, since they have a common origin, are really the same in German as in English, differ more or less in form, especially in the consonants, the German having made a series of changes which English has not, while English also has made many changes not shown in German.

In words not evidently borrowed from other languages the following correspondences are the most important:—

b	to	b, f	j	to	y	t (th)	to	d
v	to	th	pf	to	p	g	to	t
f	to	f, p	ſ, ſſ	to	s, t,			

Of these *b*, *f*, *ſ*, when initial, usually correspond to the same letters in English. The combinations *ſch* and *ſt* correspond to *sh* and *st* in English: as *er ſtand*, *he stood*; *Schnee*, *snow*.

Examples: *bringen*, *bring*; *taub*, *deaf*; *dicke*, *thick*; *fallen*, *fall*; *ſchlafen*, *sleep*; *Jahr*, *year*; *Pfund*, *pound*; *ſitzen*, *sit*; *es*, *it*; *das*, *that*; *Fuß*, *foot*; *trinken*, *drink*; *thun*, *do*; *zu*, *to*; *zwei*, *two*.



ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

Compounds have the same irregularities as the simple verbs. No compounds are given unless the simple verb is not in use. Some of the least common forms are put in parentheses.

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Backen, bake	back	gebacken	backst, backt		bäke
Also weak and regular, except the past participle gebacken.					
Befehlen, command	befahl	befohlen	befiehlst, befiehlt	befiehl	befähle, beföhle
Befleissen (sich), apply one's self	besaß	besessen			
Beginnen, begin	begann	begonnen			begänne, begönne
Beißen, bite	biß	gebissen			
Bergen, hide	barag	geborgen	birgst, birgt	birg	bärge, bürge
Bersten, burst	barst	geborsten	birdest, birst	birst	bärste, bürste
Bewegen, induce	bewog	bewogen			bewäge
When meaning move it is weak and regular.					
Biegen, bend	bog	gebogen			böge
Bieten, offer	bot	geboten			böte
Binden, bind	band	gebunden			bände
Bitten, beg	bat	gebeten			bäte
Blasen, blow	blies	geblasen	bläsest, bläst		
Bleiben, remain	blieb	geblieben			
Bleichen, bleach	blüch	geblüchen			

Sometimes weak and regular, always so when transitive.

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Braten, roast	briet	gebraten	brätst, brät		
Brechen, break	brach	gebrochen	brichst, bricht	brich	bräche
Brennen, burn	brannte	gebrannt			brennte
Bringen, bring	brachte	gebracht			brächte
Denken, think	dachte	gedacht			dächte
Dingen, engage	dingte(bang, gebungen bung)	(gebingt)			
Dreschen, thresh	drösch (brasch)	gedroschen	drischst, drischt	drisch	drösche (brasche)

Sometimes weak and regular, except in the past participle.

Dringen, press	drang	gebrungen			dränge
Dürfen, be allowed	durfte	gedurft	darfst, darf		dürfte
Empfehlen, recommend	empfohl	empfohlen	empfehlst, empfehle	empfehl	empfähle, empfühle
Essen, eat	aß	gegessen	isst, ißt	iß	äße
Fahren, drive	fuhr	gefahren	fährst, fährt		führe
Fallen, fall	fiel	gefallen	fällst, fällt		
Falten, fold, is weak	and regular, but a past participle gefalten also occurs.				
Fangen, catch	fang (feng)	gefangen	fängst, fängt		
Fechten, fight	focht	gefochten	fichtest, fiicht	fiicht	fiöchte
Finden, find	fanb	gefunden			fände
Flechten, twine	flocht	geflochten	fichtest, fiicht	fiicht	fiöchte
Fliegen, fly	flog	geflogen			flöge
Fliehen, flee	floß	geflohen			flöhe
Fließen, flow	floss	geflossen			flösse
Fragen, ask	fragte or frug	gefragt	fragst, fragt, or frägst, frägt		fragte or früge
Fressen, devour	fraß	gefressen	frisst, frist	friß	fräße
Frieren, freeze	fror	gefroren			fröre
Gä(h)ren, ferment	go(h)r	gego(h)ren			gö(h)re
Gebären, bear	gebar	geboren	gebierst, gebiert	gebier	gebäre
Geben, give	gab	gegeben	giebst, giebt, or gibst, gibt	gieb or gib	gäbe
Gediehen, thrive	gebieh	gebiehen			
Gehen, go	ging	gegangen			
Gelingen, succeed	gelang	gelungen			gelänge
Gelten, be worth	galt	gegolten	gilst, gilt	gilt	gälte or gölte

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Genesen, recover	genaß	genesen			genäße
Genießen, enjoy	genoß	genossen			genöffe
Geschehen, happen	geschah	geschehen	geschieht		geschäße
Only used in the third person.					
Gewinnen, gain	gewann	gewonnen			gewänne or gewönnne
Gießen, pour	goß	gegossen			göffe
Gleichen, resemble	glich	geglichen			
When transitive usually weak and regular.					
Gleiten, glide	glitt	geglitten			
Sometimes also weak and regular.					
Glimmen, gleam	glomm	geglommen			glömmе
Graben, dig	grub	gegraben	gräbſt, gräbt		grübe
Greifen, seize	griff	gegriffen			
haben, have	hatte	gehabt	hast, hat		hätte
halten, hold	hielt	gehalten	hältſt, hält		
hängen, hang	hing (hieng)	gehängen	hängſt, hängt		
Properly only intransitive, but often confounded with the transitive hängen, weak and regular.					
hauen, hew	hieb	gehauen			
heben, lift	hob, hub	gehoben			höbe, hübe
heißen, bid, call	hieß	geheißen			
helfen, help	half	geholfen	hilfst, hilft	hilf	hülfe, hülfе
helfen, chide	(tiff)	(ge-tiffen)			
Usually weak and regular.					
kennen, know	kante	gekannt			kennite
kleben, cleave	klob	gekleben			klöbe
Sometimes weak and regular.					
klimmen, climb	klomm	geklommen			klömmе
Also weak and regular.					
klingen, sound	klang	geklungen			klänge (klänge)
Rarely weak and regular.					
kneifen, pinch	kniff	gekniffen			
Also sometimes weak and regular.					
kneipen, pinch	(knipp)	(geknippen)			
Usually weak and regular; same word as kneifen.					

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Kommen, come	kam	gekommen	regular (also kömmt, kömmt)		käme
Können, can	könnte	gekonnt	kannst, kann		könnte
Kriechen, creep	kroch	getrochen			kröche
Küren, choose	kor	gefören			före
Laden, load, invite	lud	geladen	läbst, läbt		lüde
Also weak and regular, except in past participle <i>geladen</i> .					
Lassen, let	ließ	gelassen	lässest, läßt		
Laufen, run	lief	gelaufen	läufst, läuft		
Leiden, suffer	litt	gelitten			
Leihen, lend	lieh	geliehen			
Lesen, read	las	gelesen	liesest, liest	lies	läse
Liegen, lie	lag	gelegen			läge
Löschen, go out	losch	geloschen	löschest, löscht	lösche	lösche
When transitive, <i>extinguish</i> ; weak and regular.					
Lügen, lie	log	gelogen			löge
Mahlen, grind, is weak and regular, except the past participle <i>gemahlen</i> .					
Meiden, shun	mied	gemieden			
Milken, milk	moll	gemolken	(milfst, milst)	(milf)	mölfe
Also weak and regular.					
Messen, measure	maß	gemessen	mißest, mißt	miß	mäße
Mißlingen, fail	mißlang	mißlungen			mißlänge
Only used in third person.					
Mögen, like, may	mochte	gemocht	magst, mag		möchte
Müssen, must	mußte	gemußt	mußt, muß		müßte
Nehmen, take	nahm	genommen	nimmst, nimmt	nimm	nähme
Nennen, name	nannte	genannt			nennte
Pfeifen, whistle	pfiß	gepfiffen			
Pflegen, cherish	pflog	gepflogen			pflege
Also weak and regular; so always when meaning <i>be wont</i> .					
Preisen, praise	pries	gepriesen			
Occasionally weak and regular.					
Quellen, gush	quoll	gequollen	quillst, quillt	quill	quölle
Weak and regular when transitive, <i>soak</i> .					
Rächen, avenge	(roch)	gerochen			(röche)
Almost always weak and regular.					

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers.-sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Rathen, advise	rietß	gerathen	räthst, räth		
Reiben, rub	rieb	gerieben			
Reißen, tear	riß	gerissen			
Reiten, ride	ritt	geritten			
Rennen, run	rannte	gerannt			rennte
		Sometimes regular.			
Riechen, smell	roch	gerochen			röche
Ringen, wring	rang	gerungen			ränge
Rinnen, run	rann	geronnen			ränne, rönne
Rufen, call	rief	gerufen			
Saufen, drink	soff	gesoffen	sauffst, sauft		söffe
Saugen, suck	sog	gesogen			söge
Schaffen, create	schuf	geschaffen			schüfe
		In other meanings, weak and regular.			
Schallen, sound	scholl	geschollen			schölle
		Also weak and regular.			
Scheiden, part	schied	geschieden			
Scheinen, appear	schieen	geschieenen			
Schelten, scold	schalt	gescholten	schiltst, schilt	schilt	schälte, schölte
Scheren, shear	schor	geschoren	schierst, schiert	schier	schöre
Schieben, shove	schob	geschoben			schöbe
Schießen, shoot	schuß	geschossen			schöffe
Schinden, flay	schund	geschunden			schünbe
Schlafen, sleep	schlieff	geschlafen	schläfst, schläft		
Schlagen, strike	schlug	geschlagen	schlägst, schlägt		schlüge
Schleichen, sneak	schlich	geschlichen			
Schleifen, whet	schliff	geschliffen			
		In other meanings, weak and regular.			
Schleifen, slit	schliff	geschliffen			
(Schließen), slip	(schloß)	(geschloffen)			(schlöffe)
		The usual word is schlüpfen, weak and regular.			
Schließen, shut	schloß	geschlossen			schlöffe
Schlingen, sling	schlang	geschlungen			schlänge
Schmeißen, smite	schmiß	geschmissen			
Schmelzen, melt	schmolz	geschmolzen	schmilzest, schmilzt	schmilz	schmölze
		When transitive, usually weak and regular.			

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Œhnauben, snort	ſchnob	geſchnoben			ſchnöbe
		Also weak and regular.			
Œhneiden, cut	ſchnitt	geſchnitten			
Œhrauben, screw	ſchröb	geſchröben			ſchröbe
		Also weak and regular.			
Œhrecken, be afraid	ſchraf	geſchrocken	ſchrickſt, ſchrickt	ſchrick	ſchräfe
		When transitive, weak and regular.			
Œchreiben, write	ſchrieb	geſchrieben			
Œchreien, cry	ſchrie	geſchrieen			
Œchreiten, stride	ſchritt	geſchritten			
Œchwären, ulcerate	ſchwor	geſchworen	ſchwierſt, ſchwiert		ſchwöre
Œchweigen, be silent	ſchwieg	geſchwiegen			
Œchwellen, swell	ſchwoll	geſchwollen	ſchwillſt, ſchwillt	ſchwill	ſchwölle
		When transitive, weak and regular.			
Œchwimmen, swim	ſchwamm	geſchwommen			ſchwämme or ſchwömmte
Œchwinden, vanish	ſchwand	geſchwunden			ſchwände
Œchwingen, swing	ſchwang	geſchwungen			ſchwänge
Œchwören, swear	ſchwor or ſchwur	geſchworen			ſchwöre or ſchwüre
Œehen, see	ſah	geſehen	ſiehſt, ſieht	ſieh	ſähe
Œein, be	war	gewesen	biſt, iſt	ſei	wäre
Œenden, send	ſandte	geſandt			ſendete
		Also regular.			
Œieden, boil	ſott	geſotten			ſiedete
		Also weak and regular, but past participle usually geſotten.			
Œingen, sing	ſang	geſungen			ſänge
Œinken, sink	ſank	geſunken			ſänke
Œinnen, think	ſann	geſonnen			ſänne or ſönne
		The past participle is sometimes geſinnt.			
Œißen, sit	ſaß	geſeßen			ſäße
Œollen, shall	ſollte	geſollt	ſollſt, ſoll		
Œpeien, spit	ſpie	geſpitten			
Œpinnen, spin	ſpann	geſponnen			ſpänne or ſpönnne

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing. Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Spießen, spit	spließ	gesplissen			
Sprechen, speak	sprach	gesprochen	sprichst, spricht	sprich	spräche
Sprossen, sprout	sproß	gesprossen			sprosse
<i>Cf.</i> sprossen, weak and regular.					
Springen, spring	sprang	gesprungen			spränge
Stechen, prick	stach	gestochen	stichst, sticht	stich	stäche
Stechen, stick	(stak)	(gestochen)	(stichst, sticht)		(stäche)
Usually weak and regular; always so when transitive.					
Stehen, stand	stand (or stund)	gestanden			stände or stünde
Stehlen, steal	stahl	gestohlen	stiehst, stiehlt	stieh!	stähle or stöhle
Steigen, ascend	stieg	gestiegen			
Sterben, die	starb	gestorben	stirbst, stirbt	stirb	stärbe or stürbe
Stieben, disperse	stob	gestoben			stöbe
Stinken, stink	stank	gestunken			stänke
Stoßen, push	stieß	gestoßen	stößest, stößt		
Streichen, stroke	strich	gestrichen			
Streiten, strive	stritt	gestritten			
Thun, do	that	gethan			thäte
Tragen, carry	trug	getragen	trägst, trägt		trüge
Treffen, hit	traf	getroffen	triffst, trifft	triff	träfe
Treiben, drive	trieb	getrieben			
Treten, tread	trat	getreten	trittst, tritt	tritt	träte
Triesen, drip	troff	(getroffen)			tröffe
Also weak and regular, especially in past participle getrieft.					
Trinken, drink	trank	getrunken			tränke
Trügen, deceive	trog	getrogen			tröge
Verderben, spoil	verbarb	verdorben	verdirbst, verdirbt	verdirb	verbärbe or ver- bürbe
When transitive, weak and regular.					
Verbreißen, vex	verbroß	verbrossen			verbröffe
Vergeßen, forget	vergaß	vergesen	vergissest, vergißt	vergiss	vergäße
Verlieren, lose	verlor	verloren			verlöre
Wachsen, grow	wuchs	gewachsen	wächstest, wächst		wüchse
Wägen, weigh	wog	gewogen			wöge
Waschen, wash	wusch	gewaschen	wäschest, wäscht		wüsche
Weben, weave	wob	gewoben			wöbe
Also weak and regular.					

84 ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Participle.	Second and third persons singular Pres. Indicative when stem vowel changes.	Second pers. sing Imperative when stem vowel changes.	Imperf. Subjunct. when stem vowel of the Imperf. Indicative is changed.
Reichen, yield	wið	gewiðen			
	When meaning <i>soften</i> , weak and regular.				
Weissen, show	wieð	gewiesen			
Wenden, turn	wandte	gewandt			wendete
	Also regular.				
Werben, sue	warb	geworben	wirbst, wirbt	wirb	wärbe or würbe
Werden, become	ward or wurde	geworben	wirst, wirbt		würde
Werfen, throw	warf	geworfen	wirfst, wirft	wirf	würfe or würfe
Wiegen, weigh	wog	gewogen			wöge
	Cf. wägen. Wiegen, <i>rock</i> , is weak and regular.				
Winden, wind	wand	gewunden			wände
Wissen, know	wußte	gewußt	weist, weiß		wüßte
Wollen, will	wollte	gewollt	willst, will		
Ziehen, accuse	zieh	gezichen			
Ziehen, draw	zog	gezogen			zöge
Zwingen, force	zwang	gezwungen			zwänge

VOCABULARIES.

I. GERMAN - ENGLISH.

Besides the usual abbreviations, *st.* is *strong*; *wk.*, *weak*. After an adjective, a modified vowel in parentheses indicates that the vowel is modified in comparison: as groß (ð). The auxiliary of a verb is only given when it is *sein*.

A.

Aber, but.

Abreisen, journey off, depart (from reisen, travel).

Abschreiben, *st.*, copy.

Ähnlich, like, similar.

Al, all.

Allein, alone, only.

Älterste, *der*, the very highest.

Als, as, than, when.

Alt (ä), old.

An, *prep.* (with *dat.* and *acc.*), on, at, to, of.

Anderer, -e, -es, other.

Anfang, *der* (-s, -änge), beginning.

Anfangen, *st.*, begin (from fangen, seize).

Angefangen (from anfangen).

Ankunft, *die* (-ünfte), arrival.

Antworten, *intr.*, answer.

Arm (ä), poor.

Auch, also, too.

Aufmachen, open (from machen, make).

Auge, *das* (-ges, -gen), eye.

Aus, *prep.* (with *dat.*), out of, from.

Aussehen, *st.*, look, have an appearance (from sehen, see).

Außer, *prep.* (with *dat.*), outside, besides, except.

Ausweichen, *st.*, make way, avoid (from weichen, yield).

B.

Bald, soon.

Bat (from bitten).

Bauer, *der* (-s, -n), peasant.

Beantworten, *tr.*, answer (from Antwort, answer).

Befreiung, *die* (-en), liberation (from frei, free).

Behaupten, assert (be is the *prefix*).

Bei, *prep.* (with *dat.*), by, with, at the house of.

Bein, *das* (-es, -e), leg.

Bemühung, *die* (-en), exertion (from Mühe, pains).

Betrübt, sad, afflicted.

Bezahlen, pay (from zahlen, pay).

Bild, *das* (-es, -er), picture.

Binden, *st.*, bind.

Bis, *prep.* (with *acc.*) and *conj.*, as far as, till, until.

Bitten, *st.*, beg, ask, request.

Blume, die (-en), flower.
Brachte zu (from zubringen).
Brechen, *st.*, break.
Brennen, *wk. irr.*, burn.
Brief, der (-es, -e), letter.
Brücke, die (-en), bridge.
Bruder, der (-s, -üder), brother.

D.

Da, there, since (bar in compounds with prepositions before a vowel).
Dabei, thereby, in it, at it.
Dahin, thither.
Damit, therewith, with it, by it.
Daran, thereat, at it, on it, of it.
Dass, *conj.*, that.
Dabon, thereof, of it, from it.
Dein, thy.
Denken, *wk. irr.*, think.
Denn, *conj.*, for.
Der, article and pronoun, the, that.
Dienen, serve.
Diente (*imperf. 3d sing.* from dienen).
Dieser, this.
Dritte, der, third.
Dunkel, dark.
Durch, *prep. (with acc.)*, through.
Durchführen, carry through.
Dürfen, *wk. irr.*, be permitted, allowed.

E.

Eben, *adv.*, just.
Ehrlich, honest (from Ehre, honor).
Eingegangen (from eingehen).
Eingehen, *st. aux. sein*, go into, enter upon (from gehen, go).
Einmal, once (from Mal, time).
Empfangen, *st.*, receive (from fangen, catch).

Energisch, energetic.
Entdecken, discover (from decken, cover).
Er, *he, she, it*.
Ergreifen, *st.*, seize, take (from greifen, seize).
Ergriffen (from ergreifen).
Erhalten, *st.*, receive (from halten, hold).
Erhielt (from erhalten).
Eriinnern, remind; *refl. (with gen.)*, remember (er is the prefix).
Erlären, explain (from klar, clear).
Erscheinen, *st. aux. sein*, appear (from scheinen, shine, appear).
Erschienen (*imperf. indic. 3d pl.* from erscheinen).
Erster (-e, -es), first.
Erzwingen, *tr.*, force, gain by force (from zwingen, force).
Etwas, something; *so etwas*, such a thing.
Euer, your.

F.

Fallen, *st. aux. sein*, fall.
Falsch, false, wrong.
Fassen, seize.
Feld, das (-es, -er), field.
Fenster, das (-s, -r), window.
Feuer, das (-s, -r), fire.
Finden, *st.*, find.
Flasche, die (-n), bottle.
Fleißig, diligent, industrious (from fleiß, industry).
Fortgehen, *st. aux. sein*, go away (from geben, go).
Fortsetzen, continue (from setzen, set).
Frage, die (-n), question.
Fragen, ask.
Französisch, French.
Friedrich, Frederic.

Führer, der (-s, -r), leader, guide (from führen, lead).

G.

Ganz, whole, entire, all.

Gar, wholly; **gar nicht**, not at all.

Garten, der (-s, -ärten), garden.

Geben, *st.*, give; **es giebt**, *impers.*, there is, are.

Gebären, *st.*, bear; **geboren**, born.

Gebrauch, der (-s, -äuche), use, usage (from brauchen, use, need).

Gebrochen (from brechen).

Gebunden (from binden).

Gedacht (from denken).

Gefährlich, dangerous (from Gefahr, danger).

Gefallen, *st.*, please (*with dat. of pers.*).

Gefallen, der (-s, -n), favor.

Gefunden (from finden).

Gegangen (from gehen).

Gegen, *prep.* (*with acc.*), against.

Gehen, *st. aux.* sein, go.

Geld, das (-s, -er), money.

Gelingen, *st. aux.* sein, succeed (*with dat. of pers.*); **gelingen**, succeeded.

Geritten (from reiten).

Geschehen, *st. aux.* sein, happen.

Geschickt, skilful.

Geschrieben (from schreiben).

Gesehen (from sehen).

Gesicht, das (-s, -er), face (from sehen, see).

Gestern, *adv.*, yesterday.

Gestorben (from sterben).

Gethan (from thun).

Gewinnen, *st.*, win, gain.

Gewiß, certain, sure.

Giebt (*pres. indic. 3d. sing.* from geben, give).

Ging (*imperf. indic. 1st and 3d sing.* from geben, go).

Glas, das (-s, -äser), glass.

Gleichgültig, indifferent, unimportant (from gleich, like, and gelten, be worth).

Glücklich, happy, fortunate (from Glück, happiness, fortune).

Graf, der (-en, -en), count.

Groß (ö), great, large.

Gut, good.

H.

Haben, *wk. irr.*, have; **hat**, has; **hatte**, had.

Halten, *st.*, hold; **hält**, holds.

Haus, das (-s, -äuser), house.

Heer, das (-s, -e), army.

Heißen, *st.*, bid, be called.

Herbei'eilen, hasten up (from eilen, hasten).

Heutig, *adj.*, of to-day, to-day's (from heute, to-day).

Hielt (from halten).

Hier, here.

Hinaus, out.

Hinter, *prep.* (*with dat. and acc.*), behind.

Hoch (ö; see 19 d).

Hören, hear.

Hund, der (-s, -e), dog.

Hübsch, pretty.

Hut, der (-s, -üte), hat.

Hüten, *reflex.*, be on one's guard, guard against.

I.

Ihr, her, its, their; **Ihr** (*written with a capital letter*), your.

In, *prep.* (*with dat. and acc.*), in, into.

Ist (*3d sing. pres. indic. of sein*, be).

3.

Jahr, das (-es, -e), year.
Je . . . je, the . . . the.
Jeuer, that.
Jung (ü), young.

R.

Raifer, der (-es, -r), emperor.
Rampf, conflict, strife, struggle.
Rarl, Charles.
Raufen, buy.
Raufmann, der (-es, -leute and -männer),
 merchant (from *raufen*, buy).
Raum, hardly, scarcely.
Rein, no.
Kind, das (-es, -er), child.
Kindheit, die, childhood (from *Kind*).
Kirche, die (-n), church.
Knabe, der (-n, -n), boy.
Knecht, der (-es, -e), servant.
Kommen, *st. aux.* sein, come.
König, der (-s, -e), king.
Können, *wk. irr.*, can, be able.
Kosten, cost.
Krank (ä), ill.
Krieg, der (-s, -e), war.

L.

Landschaft, die (-en), landscape (from
Land, land).
Lang(e), (ä), long.
Laube, die (-n), arbor.
Leben, live; **Leben**, das (-s, -n), life.
Leder, das (-s), leather.
Lesung, die (-en), reading (from *lesen*,
 read).
Liegen, *st.*, lie.
Luft, die (-äfte), air, breeze.

M.

Maßen, make.
Mädchen, das (-s, -n), maiden, girl.
Mal, das (-es), time.
Malen, paint.
Man, one, they, people.
Mann, der (-es, -änner), man (*not woman*).
Mark, die, mark (*about 25 cents*).
Maßregel, die (-n), measure.
Mauer, die (-n), wall.
Mein, my.
Meinen, mean, think.
Meinung, die (-en), opinion (from *meinen*).
Meusch, der (-en, -en), man, human being
 (*including women*).
Mit, *prep.* (*with dat.*), with.
Mitkommen, *st. aux.* sein, come with
 one, accompany one (from *kommen*,
 come).
Mittel, das (-s, -l), means.
Mögen, *wk. irr.*, like, be inclined, may.
Morgen, *adv.*, to-morrow (*cf.* *Morgen*,
 morning).
Müde, tired, weary.
Mühle, die (-n), mill.
Müller, der (-s, -r), miller. Also proper
 name.
München (-s), Munich.
Müssen, *wk. irr.*, must, be obliged.

N.

Nach, *prep.* (*with dat.*), to, after.
Nachdachte (from *nachdenken*).
Nachdenken, *wk. irr.*, reflect, meditate
 (from *denken*, think).
Nacheilen, hasten after (*with dat.*, from
eilen, hasten).
Nacht, die (-ächte), night.

Nähme (from *nehmen*).
Name(n), der (-ens, -en), name.
Neben, *prep.* (with *dat.* and *acc.*), by, near, by the side of.
Nehmen, *st.*, take.
Nennen, *wk. irr.*, call, name.
Neu, new.
Neugierde, die, curiosity.
Nicht, not.
Nichts, nothing.
Nie, never; *niemals*, never.
Niemand, no one, nobody.
Nimmt (from *nehmen*).
Nische, die (-n), niche.
Noch, *adv. of time*, still, yet; **noch nicht**, not yet; **noch ein**, one more.
Nur, only.

O.

Obgleich, although
Oft (ö), often.

P.

Papier, das (-s, -e), paper.
Peinlich, painful (from *Pein*, pain).
Publikum, das (-s), public.

R.

Recht, right.
Rede, die (-n), speech.
Reden, speak, talk.
Redlich, honest.
Redner, der (-s, -r), orator (from *reden*, speak).
Regierung, die (-en), government (from *regieren*, govern).
Reich, rich.
Reise, die (-n), journey.

Reisen, *aux.* *sein*, sometimes *haben*, journey, travel.
Reiten, *st. aux.* *sein*, sometimes *haben*, ride (on horseback).
Retten, save, rescue.
Ries, das (-es, -e), ream.
Rosensknospe, die (-n), rosebud (from *Rose*, rose, and *Knospe*, bud).
Roth (ö), red.
Russe, der (-n, -n), Russian.

S.

Sache, die (-n), thing, affair.
Sagen, say.
Sagen (from *sitzen*).
Scharf (ä), sharp.
Scheinen, *st.*, shine, seem.
Schlacht, die (-en), battle.
Schlaflos, sleepless (from *Schlaf*, sleep).
Schlecht, bad, ill.
Schnell, swift, quick, fast.
Schon, already.
Schön, beautiful, fine.
Schreiben, *st.*, write.
Schriftsteller, der (-s, -r), author.
Schuld, die (-en), debt.
Sehen, *st.*, see.
Sehr, very, much.
Seide, die, silk.
Sein, *st. irr.*, be.
Sein, his, its.
Sichtbar, visible (from *sehen*, see).
Sind (3d *pl. pres. indic.* from *sein*, be).
Sitzen, *st.*, sit.
Sitzung, die (-en), session (from *sitzen*, sit).
So, so (sometimes untranslated); **so etwas**, such a thing.
Socialdemokrat, der (-en, -en), **Socialist**, der (-en, -en), socialist, social democrat.

Sozialistengesetz, das (-es, -e), law against the socialists (from Gesetz, law).

Soldat, der (-en, -en), soldier.

Sollen, *wk. irr.*, shall.

Sommer, der (-s, -r), summer.

Sonderbar, strange, peculiar.

Sondern, but (*after a negative*).

Sonst, otherwise, else.

Spazieren, go out (for pleasure).

Sprechen, *st.*, speak.

Spricht (from sprechen).

Spöttisch, mocking (from Spott, scorn, mockery).

Stadt, die (-ädte), town, city.

Stark (ä), strong.

Stelle, die (-n), place.

Stellen, *tr.*, put, place, stand.

Sterben, *st.*, die.

Strauß, der (-es, -e), bouquet.

Suchen, seek, search.

T.

Tag, der (-es, -e), day.

Theater, das (-s, -r), theatre.

Thun, *st.*, do.

Thür(e), die (-en), door.

Tochter, die (Töchter), daughter.

Toll, mad.

Trotz, *prep. (with gen. or dat.)*, in spite of.

U.

Ueber, *prep. (with dat. and acc.)*, over, above, beyond.

Uebergab (from übergeben).

Uebergeben, *st.*, deliver (from geben, give).

Ueberlegen, deliberate, consider (from legen, lay).

Uebrig, left, remaining (from über).

Umgeben, *st.*, surround.

Und, and.

Unfehlbar, infallible (from fehlen, fail).

Unglücklich, unhappy, unfortunate (from Glück, happiness, fortune).

Unser, our.

Unter, *prep. (with dat. and acc.)*, under.

V.

Vater, der (-s, -äter), father.

Verbergen, *st.*, hide, conceal (from bergen, hide).

Vergnügen, das (-s), pleasure.

Verlassen, *st.*, leave (from lassen, let, leave).

Vermeiden, *st.*, avoid, shun (from meiden, shun).

Verrathen, *st.*, betray, disclose (from ratben, advise).

Verriegeln, bolt (from Riegel, bolt).

Ver sagen, refuse (from sagen, say).

Versprach (from versprechen).

Versprechen, *st.*, promise (from sprechen, speak).

Versprochen (from versprechen).

Verstehen, *st.*, understand (from stehen, stand).

Versuchen, try, attempt (from suchen, seek).

Vetter, der (-s, -n), cousin.

Viel, much.

Vielleicht, perhaps.

Von, *prep. (with dat.)*, of, from.

Vor, *prep. (with dat. and acc.)*, before; ago (*only with dat.*).

Vorbei'reiten, *st. aux.* sein, ride by or past (from reiten, ride).

Vorfall, der (-s, -fälle), occurrence (from fallen, fall).

Vorhang, der (-s, -hänge), curtain (from hangen, hang).

Vorziehen, *st.*, prefer (from ziehen, draw).

23.

Waffe, die (-n), weapon.

Wagen, der (-s, -n), carriage.

Wählen, choose, elect.

Während, *prep.* (with *gen.*) and *conj.*, during, while.

Wahrscheinlich, probably (from wahr, true, and scheinen, seem).

Wald, der (-es, -älder), forest.

War (*imperf. indic. 3d sing.* from sein, be).

Waren (*imperf. indic. 3d pl.* from sein, be).

Warten, wait.

Warum, why.

Was, what.

Weg, der (-es, -e), way.

Weil, because.

Wein, der (-es, -e), wine.

Weit, far; weiter, farther, further.

Wenigstens, at least (from wenig, little).

Wenn, if, when.

Wer, who.

Werden, *st. aux.* sein, become.

Wichtig, important, weighty.

Wie, how, as.

Wieder, again.

Wiese, die (-n), meadow.

Wirklich, real, really.

Wissen, know.

Wollen, *wk. irr.*, will, wish.

Worin, wherein, in which.

Wort, das (-es, -e and Wörter), word.

Wunde, die (-n), wound.

3.

Zeigen, show.

Zeit, die (-en), time.

Zimmer, das (-s, -n), room.

Zu, *prep.* (with *dat.*), to, at.

Zubringen, *st.*, pass, spend (from bringen, bring).

Zug, der (-es, Züge), train; feature (of the face).

Zurückkehren, return (from kehren, turn).

Zurückkommen, *st. aux.* sein, come back (from kommen, come).

Zurücklegen, lay behind, traverse (from legen, lay).

II. ENGLISH-GERMAN.

Abbreviations: *n.* noun; *adj.* adjective; *v.* verb; *tr.* transitive; *intr.* intransitive; *adv.* adverb. The auxiliary of verbs is not given unless it is *sein*.

A.

A, an, ein.
About, adv. (= nearly), ungefähr; *prep.* (= around), um (*with acc.*); (= concerning), über, von; about it (27, 2), darüber.
Account, on account of, prep., wegen (*with gen.*).
Affair, die Sache (-n).
After, prep., nach (*with dat.*); *conj.*, nachdem.
Again, wieder.
Ago, vor (*with dat.*).
All, all; all day, den ganzen Tag.
Almost, fast.
Alone, allein.
Already, schon.
Although, obgleich.
Always, immer.
And, und.
Answer, die Antwort (-en).
Anything, etwas; not anything, nichts.
Are, sind (3d pl. *pres. indic.* from *sein*).
Army, das Heer (-en, -e).
Arrival, die Ankunft.
Arrive, ankommen, st. aux. sein.
Artist, der Künstler (-en, -r).
As, als; in comparisons, wie; as soon as, sobald.

Ask (= inquire), fragen; (= request), bitten, *st.*
Asleep, fall asleep, einschlafen, st. (from schlafen, sleep).
Ass, der Esel (-en, -I).
At, prep., an (*with dat. and acc.*); **at home, zu Hause; at nine o'clock, um neun Uhr; at last, endlich.**
Attempt, v., versuchen (from suchen, seek).
Aunt, die Tante (-n).

B.

Back, n., der Rücken (-en, -n); *adv.*, zurück.
Be, v., sein, st. irr.; is, ist (3d sing.); **are, sind** (3d pl. *pres. indic.*); **was, war** (*imperf. indic.*); **be silent, schweigen, st.**
Beak, der Schnabel (-en, -äbel).
Beautiful, schön.
Because, weil.
Become, werden, st.
Bee, die Biene (-n).
Beer, das Bier (-en).
Beggar, der Bettler (-en, -r).
Before, prep., vor (*with dat. and acc.*); *conj.*, ehe, bevor.
Begin, anfangen, st.; beginnen, st.
Behind, prep., hinter (*with dat. and acc.*).

Believe, glauben; **does believe**, glaubt.
Berlin, Berlin (-s).
Bill, die Rechnung (-en).
Bind, binden, *st.*
Bird, der Vogel (-s, Vögel).
Bite, beißen, *st.*
Black, schwarz (ä).
Blue, blau.
Book, das Buch (-es, Bücher).
Bookseller, der Buchhändler (-s, -r) (from handeln, trade).
Bottle, die Flasche (-n).
Boy, der Knabe (-n, -n).
Brave, tapfer.
Bread, das Brod (-es).
Break, brechen, *st.*; **break off**, abbrechen.
Bridge, die Brücke (-n).
Bring, bringen, *wk. irr.*; **bring back**, zurückbringen.
Brother, der Bruder (-s, -üder).
But, aber, sondern (*after a negative*).
Butterfly, der Schmetterling (-s, -e).
Buy, kaufen.
By, *prep.*, von (*after passive*); (=by means of), durch.

C.

Cage, der Käfig (-s, -e).
Can, können, *wk. irr.*
Capital, die Hauptstadt (-ädte) (from Haupt, head, chief, and Stadt, city).
Carry, tragen, *st.*
Cask, das Faß (-es, Fässer).
Catch, fangen, *st.*
Cease, aufhören (from hören, hear).
Cellar, der Keller (-s, -r).
Chair, der Stuhl (-es, -ühle).
Charlotte, Charlotte (-en).
Child, das Kind (-es, -er).
Church, die Kirche (-n).
Clock, die Uhr (-en); o'clock, Uhr.
Coachman, der Kutscher (-s, -r).

Coffee, der Kaffee (-s).
Collection, die Sammlung (-en).
Come, kommen, *st. aux.* sein.
Comes, kommt (*3d. sing. pres. indic.*); **come in**, hereinkommen, eintreten; **come back**, zurückkommen.
Communicate, mittheilen (*with dat. of pers.*) (from theilen, share).
Contain, enthalten, *st.*; **contains**, enthält (*3d. sing. pres. indic.*).
Count, n., der Graf (-en, -en).
Country, das Land (-es, Länder).
Cousin, der Vetter (-s, -n).
Cup, die Tasse (-n).

D.

Daily, täglich (from Tag, day).
Dark, dunkel.
Dance, tanzen.
Daughter, die Tochter (Töchter).
Day, der Tag (-es, -e).
Dear, lieb.
Defeat, schlagen, *st.*
Dejected, *adj.*, niedergeschlagen (from nieder, down, and schlagen, strike, beat).
Die, sterben, *st. aux.* sein.
Died, starb (*imperf. of sterben*).
Do, thun, *st.*
Dog, der Hund (-es, -e).
Door, die Thür (-en).
Doubtless, *adv.*, ohne Zweifel, zweifellos.
Drink, trinken, *st.*
Drive, *intr.*, fahren, *st. aux.* sein.

E.

Ear, das Ohr (-es, -en).
Earth, die Erde (-n).
Eat, essen, *st.*
Else, anders, sonst; **something else**, etwas Anderes.
English, englisch.

Every, jeder.

Expect, erwarten (from *waiten*, wait).

Explain, erklären (from *clar*, clear).

Eye, das Auge (-s, -n).

F.

Fall, fallen, *st. aux.* sein; **fall asleep**, einschlafen, *aux.* sein.

Far, weit; **farther**, **further**, weiter; **not far from**, unweit, unfern (*with gen.*).

Fast, schnell; **be fast** (*of a clock, watch, etc.*), vorgehen, *st. aux.* sein (from *gehen*, go).

Father, der Vater (-s, Väter).

February, der Februar.

Finally, endlich.

Find, finden, *st.*

Fine, schön.

Finished, *adj.*, fertig.

First, der erste.

Flesh, das Fleisch (-es).

Florence, Florenz.

Flower, die Blume (-n).

Fly, fliegen, *st. aux.* sein.

For, *prep.*, für (*with acc.*); seit (= *since*, *with dat.*); *conj.*, denn.

Forest, der Wald (-es, Wälder).

Fragile, zerbrechlich (from *brechen*, *break*).

Friend, der Freund (-es, -e).

From, *prep.*, von (*with dat.*); aus, out of (*with dat.*).

G.

Garden, der Garten (-s, Gärten).

Gave, gab (*imperf. indic.* from *geben*).

Get, bekommen, *st. tr.* (from *kommen*, come).

Girl, das Mädchen (-s, -n).

Give, geben, *st.*; **gives**, giebt (*3d sing. pres. indic.*); **give up**, aufgeben.

Go, gehen, *st. aux.* sein; **go away**, fortgehen, weggehen; **go with** (person not

expressed), mitgehen; **go out**, ausgehen, hinausgehen.

Good, gut.

Grow (= become), werden.

H.

Half, halb; **half past nine**, halb zehn.

Hand, die Hand (Hände).

Hard, schwer.

Hasten, eilen, *aux.* sein; **hasten to meet**, entgegenzueilen (*with dat.*).

Have, haben, *wk. irr.*; **has**, **hat** (*3d sing.*); **have**, **haben** (*3d pl. pres. indic.*); **I have**, ich habe; **had**, **hatte** (*imperf. indic.*); (= cause) lassen; (= must) müssen.

He, er.

Hear, hören.

Help, v., helfen, *st.* (*with dat.*).

Help, n., die Hülfe.

Her, ihr.

Here, hier.

His, sein.

Home, *adv.*, nach Hause; **at home**, zu Hause.

Hope, v., hoffen.

Horse, das Pferd (-es, -e).

Hostile, feindlich (from *Feind*, enemy).

Hour, die Stunde (-n).

House, das Haus (-es, Häuser).

Hungry, hungrig (from *hunger*, hunger).

I.

I, ich.

If, wenn.

Ill, krank (ā).

Illness, die Krankheit (-en).

Immediately, gleich, sogleich.

In, *prep.*, in (*with dat. and acc.*); **in it**, darin.

Inhabitant, der Einwohner (-s, -r).

Instead of, *prep.*, statt, anstatt (*with gen.*).

Into, *prep.*, in (*with dat. and acc.*).
Introduce, vorstellen (from stellen, put, place).
Is, ist (3d *sing. pres. indic.* from sein).
Island, die Insel (-n).

K.

Key, der Schlüssel (-s, -l).
Knife, das Messer (-s, -r).
Knit, stricken.
Know (be aware of), wissen, *wk. irr.*; (be acquainted with), kennen; you know, Sie kennen.

L.

Large, groß (ö).
Last, der letzte; at last, endlich, zuletzt.
Lawyer, der Advokat (-en, -en).
Learn, lernen.
Leather, das Leder (-s).
Left (not right), links.
Letter, der Brief (-s, -e).
Library, die Bibliothek (-en).
Lie (be situated), liegen, *st.*
Like, v., mögen.
Little, klein.
Live (exist), leben; (dwell), wohnen.
Load, n., Last (-en) (from laden, load).
Leng, lang(e) (ä).
Look (appear), aussehen; look at, ansehen; look down, herabsehen, hinabsehen (from sehen, see).
Lose, verlieren, *st.* (ver is the *prefix*).

M.

Man (not woman), der Mann (-s, Männer); (human being), der Mensch (-en, -en).
Matter, die Sache (-n).
May, der Mai.

Meet, begegnen, *aux. sein (with dat.)*; hasten to meet, *see Hasten*.
Merchant, Kaufmann (-s, -männer and -leute) (from kaufen, buy).
Mile, die Meile (-n).
Money, das Geld (-s, -er).
Month, der Monat (-s, -e).
More, mehr.
Mother, die Mutter (Mütter).
Munich, München.
Much, viel.
Must, müssen.
My, mein.

N.

Name, der Name(n) (-n, -n).
Naturalist, der Naturforscher (-r, -s) (from Natur, nature, and forschen, investigate).
Never, nie, niemals.
New, neu.
No, *pron. adj.*, kein; nobody, no one, Niemand (-s).
Not, nicht; not yet, noch nicht.
Nothing, nichts.
Now, jetzt, nun.

O.

Occur, vorkommen, *st. aux. sein* (from kommen, come).
O'clock, Uhr (*see Clock*).
Of, *prep.*, von (*with dat.*).
Offer, bieten, *st.*
Often, oft (ö).
Old, alt (ä).
On, *prep.*, auf (*with dat. and acc.*); in dates, an (*with dat.*); on account of, *see Account*.
One, ein.
Only, nur; (*of time*) erst.
Open, v., öffnen (from offen, open), aufmachen (from machen, make).

Order, in order to, um (*with infin.*); **in order that, damit.**

Other, anderer.

Our, unser.

Out of, prep., aus (*with dat.*).

Over, prep., über (*with dat. and acc.*).

Ox, der Ochse (-n, -n).

P.

Paint, v., malen.

Painter (artist), **der Maler** (-s, -e).

Paper, das Papier (-s, -e).

Pass (*of time*), **zubringen** (from bringen, bring); (*of place*), **vorbeigehen** (from gehen, go).

Pay, bezahlen.

Picture, das Bild (-es, -er).

Picture-book, das Bilderbuch (-s, -bücher).

Play, v., spielen; play together, zusammen-
spielen.

Pleasant, angenehm.

Please, gefallen, st. (*with dat. of person*).

Pocket, die Tasche (-n).

Poor, arm (ā).

Possible, möglich.

Pretty, hübsch.

Q.

Quire, das Buch (-es).

Quite, ganz.

R.

Rain, v., regnen (from Regen, rain).

Read, lesen, st.

Receive, erhalten, st. (from halten, hold).

Red, roth (ā).

Remember, sich erinnern (*with gen.*) (er is the prefix).

Return, zurückkehren, aux. sein (from kehren, turn).

Revolve, sich drehen.

Rich, reich.

Rider, der Reiter (-s, -r).

Right (not left), **recht.**

Ring, der Ring (-es, -e).

Rise (*of the sun, etc.*), **aufgehen** (from gehen, go); (*of persons*) **aufstehen** (from stehen, stand).

Rome, Rom (-s).

S.

Say, sagen; says, sagt (3d sing. pres. indic.).

Second, zweiter.

See, sehen, st.; saw, sah (*imperf. indic.*); **seen, gesehen** (*past participle*).

Sell, verkaufen (from kaufen, buy).

Send, schicken, senden.

Serpent, die Schlange (-n).

Set, tr. setzen; intr. (of the sun, etc.), untergehen (from gehen, go).

Several, mehrere (pl.).

Sew, nähen.

She, sie.

Short, kurz (ü).

Show, zeigen.

Shut, schließen, st.

Silent, be silent, schweigen, st.

Since, prep. (with dat.), seit; conj. (of time), seit, seitdem; (reason), da.

Sing, singen, st.

Sister, die Schwester (-n).

Sit, sitzen, st.; sit down, sich setzen; sit together, zusammensitzen.

Sleep, v., schlafen, st.

Slow, langsam; be slow (*of a clock, watch, etc.*), **nachgehen, st. aux. sein** (from gehen, go).

Small, klein.

So, so; sometimes es.

Soldier, der Soldat (-en, -en).

Some, einiger.

Something, etwas.

Song, das Lied (-es, -er).
 Soon, bald; **as soon as**, sobald.
 Speak, sprechen, *st.*
 Spend (*of time*), zubringen, *wk. irr.* (from bringen, bring).
 Stand, stehen, *st.*
 Stay, bleiben, *st. aux.* sein; **stays**, bleibt (*3d sing. pres. indic.*).
 Steal, stehlen, *st.*
 Still (*of time*), noch.
 Sting, v., stechen, *st.*
 Stone, n., der Stein (-es, -e).
 Story, die Geschichte (-n).
 Summer, der Sommer (-s, -r).
 Sun, die Sonne (-n).
 Swallow, n., die Schwalbe (-n).
 Swan, der Schwan (-es, -äne).

T.

Take, nehmen, *st.*
 Tea, der Thee (-s).
 Telegram, die Depesche (-n).
 Tell, sagen; told, sagte (*imperf. indic.*).
 Than, als.
 That (*demonstr.*), der; (*relative*), der; *conj.*, daß.
 The, der.
 There, da; sometimes es.
 Thief, der Dieb (-es, -e).
 Think, denken, *wk. irr.*
 Till, *prep.*, bis (*with acc.*).
 Time, die Zeit (-en).
 Tired, müde.
 To, zu, nach.
 To-day, *adv.*, heute.
 To-morrow, *adv.*, morgen (*cf.* Morgen, n., morning).
 Too, *adv.*, zu.
 Town, die Stadt (-ädte).
 Translate, übersetzen (from setzen, set).
 Tree, der Baum (-es, Bäume).

Try, versuchen (from suchen, seek).
 Twig, der Zweig (-es, -e).

U.

Ugly, häßlich (from hassen, hate).
 Umbrella, der Regenschirm (-s, -e) (from Regen, rain, and Schirm, screen, protection).
 Under, *prep.*, unter (*with dat. and acc.*).
 Uncle, der Onkel (-s, -l).
 Unusual, ungewöhnlich (from gewöhnen, accustom).

V.

Venomous, giftig (from Gift, poison).
 Very, sehr.
 Visit, v., besuchen (from suchen, seek).
 Volume, der Band (-es, Bände).

W.

Walk, go to walk, spazieren gehen.
 Was, war (*imperf. indic.* from sein).
 Watch, n., die Uhr (-en).
 Water, das Wasser (-s).
 Weather, das Wetter (-s).
 Week, die Woche (-n); acht Tage (*lit.* eight days); **two weeks, a fortnight**, vierzehn Tage.
 Well, *adv.*, gut, wohl; (*of health*), wohl, gesund.
 What, was, welcher.
 When, *conj.*, als (*with a past tense*); wenn (*with present or future*); wann (*interrogative and relative*).
 Where, wo.
 Whether, ob.
 Which, der, welcher, was.
 While, während.
 White, weiß.

Who, der, welcher, wer.**Whole**, ganz.**Why**, warum.**Wide**, breit.**Wife**, die Frau (-en).**Will**, be willing, wollen, *wk. irr.***Window**, das Fenster (-s, -r).**Wine**, der Wein (-s).**Wing**, der Flügel (-s, -l).**Winter**, der Winter (-s, -r).**Wish**, wünschen.**With**, *prep.*, mit (*with dat. and acc.*).**Without**, *prep.*, ohne (*with acc.*).**Woman**, die Frau (-en), das Weib (-es, -er).**Word**, das Wort (-es, -e and Wörter).**Write**, schreiben, *st.***Y.****Year**, das Jahr (-es, -e).**Yesterday**, *adv.*, gestern.**Yet** (*of time*), not yet, noch nicht.**You**, Sie, du, ihr.**Young**, jung (ü).**Your**, Ihr, dein, euer.

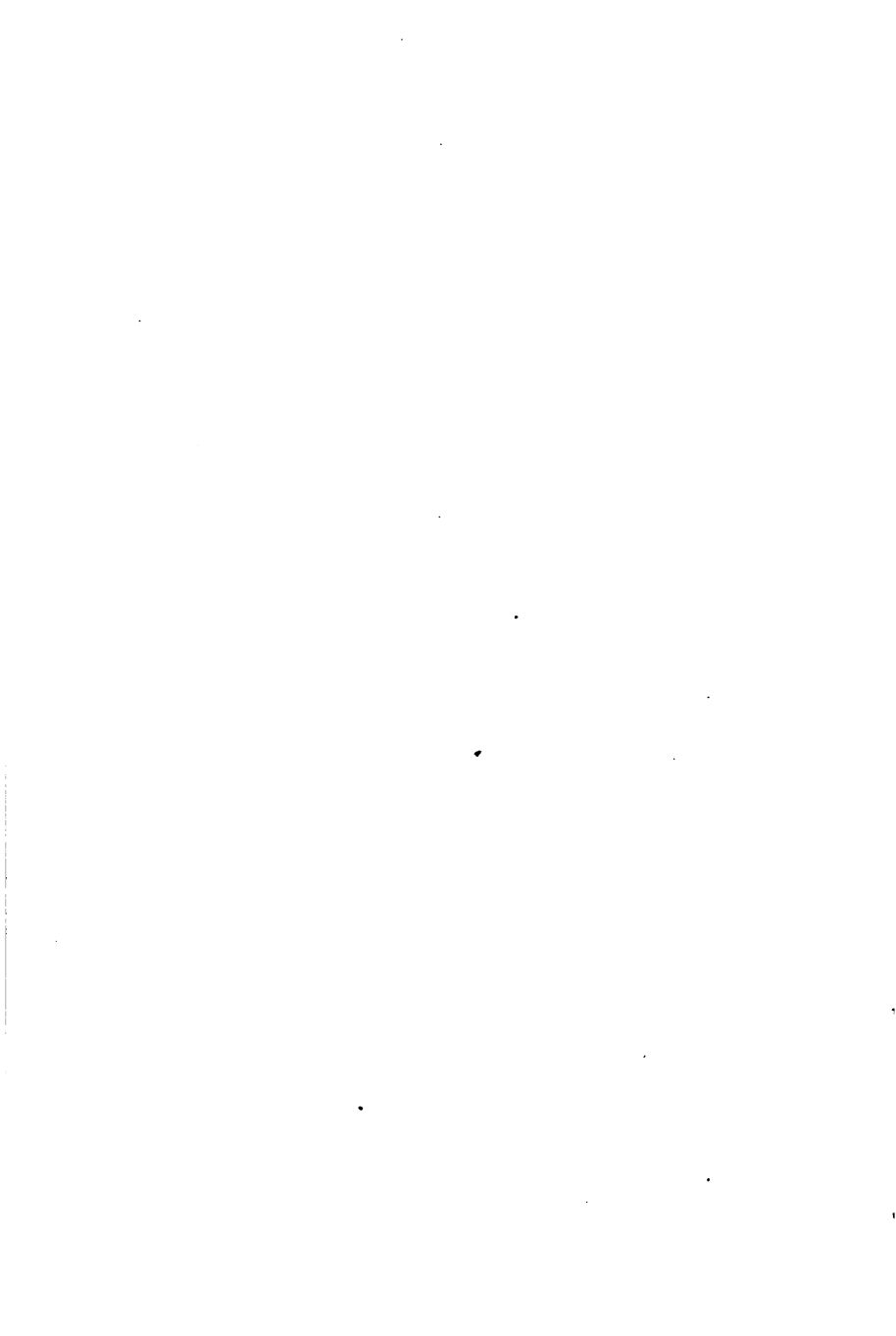
INDEX.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO SECTIONS.

- Verb, position of, 104 *a*.
- Accent, 6.
- Accusative case, 112-115.
 - with prepositions, 101, 102.
- Adjectives, 18-28.
 - declension, 18-20.
 - used as adverb, 18.
 - after *etwas*, *was*, *nicht*, 23.
 - comparison, 24-28.
 - formed by composition or derivation, 129.
- Adverbs, 96, 97.
 - comparison, 24, 97 *a*.
- After, joined with a superlative, 25 *a*.
- Als, order after, 92, 106.
 - omitted, 106 *a*.
- Although, words for, separated, 61.
- Articles, 9.
 - contracted with prepositions, 9 *a*.
 - used differently from English, 9 *b*.
- Auxiliaries of tense and voice, 57, 59, 60.
 - modal, 80.
- Capital letters, 7.
- Cases, use of, 108-115.
 - after prepositions, 99-102.
- Comparison, 24-28, 97 *a*.
- Compound words, 127-130.
 - nouns, 128.
 - adjectives, 129.
 - verbs, 130.
- Conditional mood, how formed, 59.
 - how translated, 53.
 - sentences, 86, 87.
- Conjugation, methods of, 54.
- Conjunctions, 103-106.
- Consonants, special combinations of, 4.
- Correspondence between consonants in German and English, 131.
- Da, with prepositions, 31.
- Das, with a plural verb, 37 *a*.
- Daß, order after, 92, 106.
 - omitted, 117 *b*.
- Dates, 52 *b*.
- Dative case, 111.
 - after prepositions, 100, 102.
- Defective comparison, 27.
- Demonstrative pronouns, 36-38.
- Dependent order, 92, 106, 126.
- Der, 9, 36, 42.
- Derivation of words, 127-130.
 - nouns, 128.
 - adjectives, 129.
 - verbs, 130.
- Dieser, 37.
- Diphthongs, 3.
- Doch, 105 *a*, 125 *d*.
- Dürfen, 80, 82, 83.
- Ein, 9, 50.
- Es, uses of, 32.
- Etwas, 23.

- Future tense, how formed, 59.
Ge, 6, 54, 75, 89, 128, 129.
 Gender, rules for, 10.
 Genitive case, 109, 110.
 after prepositions, 99.
Genug, 22.
Geben, 57, 59, 60.
 omitted, 122 *c*.
 Imperative mood, 58.
 Imperfect subjunctive, 66.
 Impersonal verbs, 77-79.
 Infinitive, 74, 76, 99 *c*, 101 *b*, 119, 124.
 Inseparable prefixes, 6, 89.
Jedermann, 46.
Jemand, 46.
Jener, 37.
Kein, 47.
Können, 80, 81, 82.
Man, 46.
Manch, 21.
 Measurement of quantity, 107.
Mehr, 22, 28.
Miß, 95 *a*.
 Modal auxiliaries, 80-85.
 Modified vowels, 3.
Mögen, 80, 82.
 Moods, use of, 116, 117.
Müssen, 80.
Nichts, 23.
Niemand, 46.
 Nouns, 10-17.
 compound and derivative, 123.
 irregular, 16.
 proper, 17.
 rules for gender, 10.
 strong declension, 12, 13.
 weak declension, 14, 15.
 Numerals, 49-52.
 Order of words, 42, 64, 75, 79, 87, 92, 123-126.
 Participles, 53, 54, 62, 73, 75, 120, 121.
 Passive voice, 68, 69, 70, 72.
 Perfect tense when English has imperfect, 122.
 Personal pronouns, 29-32.
 in address, 30.
 Possessive pronouns, 33-35.
 Predicate noun with *werden* and *machen*, 108.
 Prefixes, inseparable and separable, 88-95.
 Prepositions, 99-102.
 Present tense, 66, 122.
 Principal parts, 55.
 Pronouns, 29-48.
 personal, 29-32.
 possessive, 33-35.
 demonstrative, 36-38.
 interrogative, 39-41.
 relative, 42-45.
 other, 46-48.
 Proper names, 17.
 Quantity, 5.
 Question order, 79, 125.
 Reflexive pronouns, 29 *b*.
 verbs, 64, 77 *a*.
 Relative pronouns, 42-45.
Sein, 57, 59, 60, 70, 122 *c*.
Selbst, 29 *d*.
 Separable prefixes, 90-95.
So, 86.
Solch, 21.
Sollen, 80, 84.
 Strong declension, 11-13.
 Strong verbs, 54, 65-67.
 Subjunctive mood, 53, 117, 118.
 Summary of rules for order of words, 123-126.
 Tenses, use of, 122.
 Time of day, 52 *b*.
 Verbs, 59-95.
 methods of conjugation, 53-56.
 auxiliaries of tense and voice, 57-60.
 weak verbs, 61.
 strong verbs, 65-67.
 passive voice, 68-73.

- infinitive and participle, 74-76.
- impersonal verbs, 77, 78.
- modal auxiliaries, 80-87.
- inseparable and separable prefixes, 88-95.
- compound and derivative, 130.
- Wiel, 22.
- Was, 23, 39.
- Weak declension, 14, 15.
- Weak verbs, 54, 61.
- Welch, 21.
- Wenig, 22.
- Wenn, order after, 87, 92, 126.
- Wer, 39.
- Werben, 57, 59, 68.
- Wissen, 85.
- Wo, with prepositions, 39.
- Wollen, 80, 84.
- Zu, with infinitive, 74.



NEW BOOKS

AND

NEW EDITIONS FOR 1879.

LATIN.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Translated and Edited from the German Edition of Bender by Professor E. P. Crowell and H. B. Richardson, A.M., Amherst College, Mass. (*Ready in August.*)

DE NATURA DEORUM. Translated and Edited from the German Edition of Schoeman by Professor Austin Stickney, formerly of Trinity College, Hartford. (*Ready in August.*)

REMNANTS OF EARLY LATIN, chiefly Inscriptions. Selected and Explained, for use in Colleges, by Frederick D. Allen, Professor of Latin in the University of Cincinnati. (*Ready in June.*)

Prepared to meet the need which many of our best teachers of Latin feel, of acquainting students with the earliest forms of Latin, as an aid to the better comprehension of the structure of the language. There is no such book in existence, the nearest thing to it being the large and extensive work of Wordsworth, which is not adapted to school use.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF CICERO'S LETTERS. By R. F. Leighton, Ph.D., Principal of Brooklyn, N. Y., High School. The History of the Letters "ad Familiares" is nearly ready.

A N ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON LATIN ORTHOGRAPHY. Embracing the Latest Researches of Brambach, Ritschel, and others. With a Vocabulary of Words often Misspelled. By R. F. Leighton, Ph.D., Principal of Brooklyn, N. Y., High School.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LESS-KNOWN LATIN POETS—viz., Catullus, Lucretius, the Elegiac Writers, Lucan and Martial. By E. P. Crowell, A.M., Professor of Latin, Amherst College.

PARALLEL SYNTAX OF THE MOODS IN GREEK AND LATIN. Prepared by R. P. Keep, Ph.D., Instructor in the Classical Department of Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. (*Ready in June.*)

A NEW AND COMPLETE VIRGIL. This Edition will be printed from wholly new plates, and will be fully annotated by Professor J. B. Greenough, Harvard University. It will also have numerous illustrations from the antique.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

A REVISED EDITION OF ALLEN'S LATIN COMPOSITION. Simplified, carefully Graded, and Adapted to the New Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar. By W. F. Allen, Professor of Latin and History at University of Wisconsin and Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University. (*Ready in September.*)

THE AGRICOLA OF TACITUS. Edited for School and College Use by W. F. Allen, Professor of Latin in University of Wisconsin.

GREEK.

THE PROMETHEUS OF AESCHYLUS. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Frederick D. Allen, Professor of Greek in the University of Cincinnati.

SELECT ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES. Edited by Frank B. Tarbell, Yale College. This work will contain the three Philippics and the Oration On the Chersonese, from the Zürich Edition of the Text, with an Extended Historical Introduction and Explanatory Notes.

THE PUBLIC HARANGUES OF DEMOSTHENES. Edited by Isaac Flagg, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

This work has been undertaken in view of the fact that several speeches belonging to this head, of great merit and importance, have not as yet appeared in a form convenient for college reading. The commentary, appended to a carefully edited text, will be adapted to the requirements of students well advanced in Greek. Part First, forming a small volume by itself, will contain the three Hellenic Orations, *Symmories*, *Megalopolitans*, and *Rhodians*.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GREEK LYRIC POETS, with an Historical Introduction and Explanatory Notes. By Henry M. Tyler, Professor of Greek and Latin in Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (*Ready in June.*)

SELECTIONS FROM PINDAR AND THE BUCOLIC POETS, Containing six Odes of Pindar, four Idylls of Theocritus, a Hymn of Callimachus, a Hymn of Cleanthes, and one of the Homeric Hymns; in all thirteen hundred lines. Edited by Professor T. D. Seymour. Western Reserve College, Ohio. (*Ready in January, 1880.*)

THE FIRST THREE BOOKS OF HOMER'S ILIAD. By Professor F. E. Anderson, of Harvard University.

FIRST TWELVE BOOKS OF HOMER'S ODYSSEY. With Introduction, Notes, and Tables of Homeric Forms, for School Use. By W. W. Merry, A.M., Fellow and Lecturer of Lincoln College, Oxford, England.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

LIGHTON'S NEW GREEK LESSONS. With notes, references, and full vocabulary; and references to Hadley's Greek Grammar, as well as to Goodwin's New Greek Grammar. The Lessons have been rewritten and arranged on the plan of the author's Latin Lessons, introducing the verb from the first.

About sixty easy and well graded lessons, both Greek and English (one term's work), introduces the pupil to the first book of Xenophon's Anabasis. Definite directions are given in regard to the amount of the Grammar to be learned. The pupil is given a clear idea of noun and verb stems, and also some insight into the formation of words from stems and roots by means of significant endings. Questions for Review and examination as in the first edition. The amount of matter to be translated into Greek is sufficient to prepare a student in Greek composition for any American college. In preparing these lessons, considerable use has been made of the excellent exercises used in most of the German Gymnasiums, prepared by Dr. Wasener to accompany Professor Curtius' Greek Grammar.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF WHITON'S LYSIAS. Two new orations will be added to those which the book now contains. (*Ready in September.*)

MATHEMATICS.

A SERIES OF ARITHMETICS, Consisting of two books, Primary and Written. By Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-President of Harvard College, and George A. Wentworth, Professor of Mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy.

A DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. With numerous Examples and Applications. Designed for use as a College Text-book. By W. E. Byerly, Ph.D., Harvard University. This book has been used two years in Harvard in manuscript form. (*Ready in July.*)

A N ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By George A. Wentworth, Professor of Mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy.

A GEOMETRY FOR BEGINNERS. Adapted to Lower and Grammar School Work. By G. A. Hill, Harvard University. (*Ready in September.*)

The principles which underlie the method employed in this work are the following:—

1. Geometrical instruction for beginners should proceed from the concrete to the abstract.

2. It should seek to develop the intellectual powers, and especially the geometric imagination and the inventive faculty, by stimulating the self-activity of the learner.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

3. It should be practical, — that is to say, it should seize every fitting opportunity to illustrate and explain the material uses of Geometry.

Agreeably to the first of these principles, in the beginning the distinction between a body, a surface, a line, and a point, is shown by the use of models, and later they are again employed to give clear ideas respecting the regular solids. Many conceptions and simple relations — such as occur, for instance, in the subject of parallels, of perpendiculars, of angles, of intersecting lines and planes, of equal figures, of similar figures, of polygons, &c. — are illustrated by reference to well-known objects; and, a variety of questions are asked, which the learner can answer by reflecting upon what he has seen. Throughout the work, definitions are not stated in an abstract form until the ideas which they involve are already known.

In proving theorems, instead of the formal method which begins with the theorem and follows with the proof, unfolded step by step in syllogistic reasoning, the method here adopted begins with the study of a figure and the relations of its parts, and proceeds to the theorem, by the comparison and combination of ideas, much in the same way as the discoverer of the theorem might have done. Care has been taken to select theorems which are simple, and which at the same time form a basis for useful problems and applications. In a few cases, where a theorem was very desirable on account of its applications, while its rigorous proof was clearly beyond the capacity of those for whom the book is designed, the author has not hesitated to substitute a less rigorous proof, or probable reasons of a simple kind. Why it should be thought that, in Geometry, the choice must, in each case, lie between the most refined product of the human intellect and nothing at all, the author is unable to see.

The idea of ratio is made to arise naturally from that of addition; and that of units of measure from that of ratio.

Special stress has been laid upon the laws of the equality and of the similarity of triangles; because, apart from their simple character, they are the keys to nine-tenths at least of the rest of Geometry, both theoretical and practical.

Great pains have been taken to explain, by examples, how geometrical problems are to be attacked and solved; and numerous easy constructions are given, as exercises for the learner.

Exercises are appended to almost every section, and to the end of each chapter, and form one of the chief features of the book. They supply the means of real intellectual training, by throwing the learner on his own resources, and leading him to invent and to generalize for himself. They have been very carefully selected and graded, and, where necessary, hints for their solution have been added.

Among the applications of Geometry which find a place in the work may be mentioned the testing of vertical and horizontal directions, drawing lines

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

to scale, the construction of perpendicular lines and of angles on the ground, the application of the laws of the equality and similarity of triangles to the measurement of inaccessible distances, and a great number and variety of practical exercises upon the computation of lengths, areas, and volumes.

It is a great mistake to suppose that it requires any peculiar talent to understand the elements of Geometry. On the contrary, it is easier to trace the simple relations of forms and magnitudes than to trace, for example, those of numbers, because forms and magnitudes are concrete things while numbers are abstract; and Fröbel, the founder of the kindergarten, recognized this fact by choosing the most important means of object teaching out of the field of Geometry.

Everything depends on the *method*. Pestalozzi first showed how to make Geometry an easy, interesting, and profitable subject of study, in early education. His method, modified and improved by his successors, is now to be found under various forms in many excellent German text-books, and is now taught in German schools.

This method, in the main, is here adopted. The author has made a careful study of the best French and German text-books, and has seen the method in actual operation in the German schools. He is convinced that it is the true and only method for beginners.

The present work is adapted to ordinary pupils from twelve to fifteen years of age. It forms a suitable introduction to higher works on the same subject, and at the same time contains so much of Geometry as every one, women not excepted, may study with the greatest interest and profit. Had this method of teaching Geometry found the same foothold here that it has in Germany, there is little doubt in the author's mind that before now the subject would be here as it is in Germany, and ought to be everywhere, a part of common-school education.

GEOMETRICAL EXERCISES AND KEY TO EXERCISES IN WENTWORTH'S GEOMETRY. (*Ready in July.*)

SMALLER FOUR-PLACE TABLES OF LOGARITHMS. By James Mills Peirce, University Professor of Mathematics in Harvard College.

Under this name, the principal tables of the author's *Three and Four-Place Tables*, with some additions (among which are tables of the Hyperbolic Functions and of Squares and Reciprocals), are published in a duodecimo form, but in a clear, handsome, and good-sized type, cast for the purpose. The main features of the *Three and Four-Place Tables* are retained, so far as the size of the page permits; but the arrangement is in some respects improved, and is made readily intelligible to beginners in the use of logarithms. Full explanations are given with the tables.

The book may be had either separately or bound with the author's "Elements of Logarithms," or with "Wheeler's Trigonometry."

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

SCIENCE.

GUIDES FOR SCIENCE-TEACHING. Designed to supplement Lectures given to Teachers of the Public Schools of Boston, by the Boston Society of Natural History. They are intended for the use of Teachers who desire to practically instruct classes in Natural History. Besides simple illustrations and instructions as to the modes of presentation and study, there are, in each pamphlet, hints which will be found useful in preserving, preparing, collecting and purchasing specimens.

No. I. About Pebbles. By Alpheus Hyatt, Custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and Professor of Zoölogy and Paleontology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This pamphlet is an illustration of the way in which a common object may be used profitably in teaching. This was the opening lecture of the course, and the one which gave rise to these little books. Price to Teachers, postpaid, 15 cents.

No. II. Concerning a Few Common Plants. By George L. Goodale, Professor of Botany in Harvard University. This is complete in two parts (which are bound together), and gives an account of the organs or "helpful parts" of plants, and how these can be cultivated and used in the schoolroom for the mental training of children. Price to Teachers, postpaid, 25 cents.

No. III. Commercial and other Sponges. By Professor Alpheus Hyatt. This gives an account of the Sponges in common use, and of their Structure, &c. *Illustrated by 7 plates.* Price to Teachers, postpaid, 30 cents.

No. IV. A First Lesson in Natural History. By Mrs. Elizabeth Agassiz. *Illustrated by woodcuts and 4 plates.* Price to Teachers, postpaid, 35 cents.

No. V. Corals and Echinoderms. By Professor Alpheus Hyatt. *Illustrated.* Price to Teachers, postpaid, 30 cents.

The remaining numbers of the Series cannot be issued until the coming fall, beginning in October. There will be eight more numbers, at the same average prices (ranging from 20 cents to 40 cents). The number on Insects may exceed this price, if the different orders are illustrated.

No. VI. Mollusca. Oyster, Clam, and Snail.

No. VII. Worms and Crustacea. Earth Worm, Lobster, Common Crab.

No. VIII. Insects. Grasshopper.

No. IX. Fishes. Yellow Perch.

No. X. Frogs. Common Frog and Toad.

No. XI. Reptiles. Alligators and Tortoises.

No. XII. Birds.

No. XIII. Mammals. Common Rat.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. A Text-Book for Common and High Schools. By Professor A. E. Dolbear, A.M., of Tufts College, and A. P. Gage, Instructor in Physics in English High School, Boston. (*Ready in September.*)

The treatise will differ from most text-books on Natural Philosophy in being based upon the doctrine of the conservation of energy. This will be made prominent in every department of it. Whenever it is practicable, the experimental part will precede the statements of the laws, — that is to say, the laws are to be deduced from the experiments performed.

ENGLISH.

HUDSON'S REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. Containing a Critical Analysis of the Play and its Characters. Expurgated Text, and copious Notes. By Professor H. N. Hudson, of the School of Oratory, Boston University.

Hamlet. } (*Just Published.*)
Richard Second. }

Macbeth. (*Ready in July.*)

King Lear. (*Ready in August.*)

Julius Cæsar. (*Ready in September.*)

Merchant of Venice. (*Ready in October.*)

The Tempest. (*Ready in November.*)

"This edition embodies the study of years, and cannot fail to be of great value, inasmuch as Professor Hudson is one of the first of living Shakespearian scholars." — *Publishers' Weekly.*

THE FIRST TWO BOOKS OF MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. With Explanatory Notes and Diagrams. These books, the sublimest of Milton's poetry, are here prepared for class use, as well as for private reading. The edition differs, it is believed, from all other school editions, —

- (1.) In containing the results of the most recent studies and criticisms.
- (2.) In being illustrated by diagrams needful for the proper understanding of the poem.
- (3.) In omitting fifteen or twenty objectionable lines that need not be read in school, and that have often and properly caused the exclusion of the book from the class-room.
- (4.) More convenient and suggestive notes, with better type and arrangement.

The author's edition of Milton's "Lycidas" will be bound with the above.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN ENGLISH, For Home and School Use.
By W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, and Mrs. N. L. Knox.

This book is in two parts. Part I. contains *no technical grammar*. It is designed to give children such a knowledge of the English Language as will enable them to *speak, write*, and *use* it with accuracy and force. It is made up of exercises to increase and improve the vocabulary, lessons in enunciation, pronunciation, spelling, sentence-making, punctuation, the use of capitals, abbreviations, drill in writing number-forms, gender-forms, and the possessive-form, letter-writing, and such other matters pertaining to the art of the language as may be taught simply, clearly, and profitably. Many and varied oral and written exercises supplement every lesson. Part II. is an introduction to the "*Essentials of English Grammar*."

The *Teacher's Edition*, prepared by Mrs. N. L. Knox, contains, beside the text, plans for developing the lessons in the book, matter for oral lessons and methods of giving them, impromptu test-exercises, dictation lessons, plans for conducting reviews, and other valuable aids to the easy, attractive, and successful teaching of Language.

MANUAL TO ACCOMPANY "WHITNEY'S ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR," for the use of Teachers. Prepared by Mrs. N. L. Knox. The Manual is designed to supply methods of developing and emphasizing the lessons of the text, to furnish material for everyday application and practice, questions and tests for review, and tabular views and outlines (for the black-board) to guide the pupils in study, recitation, and review.

EMANUEL GEIBEL'S BRUNHILD. Translated by Professor G. Theo. Dippold, of Boston University (formerly of Harvard University), and preceded by a brief account of the Nibelung Saga. (*Just Issued.*)

Professor Dippold — whose lecture on the Nibelung Sagas was received with such favor — will present a translation of the famous tragedy "*Brunhild*," faithful to the original, both in spirit and in form. From the growing interest in the subject of early German literature, it seems that an English edition of "*Brunhild*" will be very desirable.

From F. J. Child, Professor of English Literature, Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE, May 1, 1879.

Mr. Dippold has made an excellent translation of Geibel's tragedy of "*Brunhild*," and has prefixed to it the translation of the poem, a very lucid and interesting account of the Nibelungen story.

It is a very well executed piece of work, and worthy of attention.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

*From R. R. Anderson, A.M., Professor of Scandinavian Languages,
University of Wisconsin.*

MADISON, May 1, 1879.

I have read Mr. Dippold's translation of Geibel's "Brunhild," and can testify that it is a faithful and elegant reproduction of the justly celebrated original.

Prof. Dippold has caught the spirit of the German, and presented it in most excellent English. This is the drama by the presentation of which Janauschek has become so famous, and it seems to me that an English edition would be very desirable at this time.

MUSIC.

TEACHER'S MANUAL TO ACCOMPANY THE SECOND AND THIRD SERIES OF MUSIC CHARTS. By L. W. Mason and H. E. Holt, Directors of Music in the Public Schools of Boston. This book gives a course of lessons, preparatory to taking up the Second and Third Series of Charts, for those who have not been through the First Series, and as an aid to teachers who know but little about music. It contains also appendices on "French Time-Names" and the "Management of the Voice." (*Just Published.*)

THE GIRLS' HIGH-SCHOOL MUSIC READER. By Julius Eichberg, Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools of Boston. This book will be a quarto of 160 pages, and will contain purely classical music. (*Ready in June.*)

THE SCHOOL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK. A Collection of *entirely unsectarian* Hymns, for use in the Devotional Exercises of the Public Schools. By Miss Ellen Hyde, Principal of the State Normal School at Framingham, Mass. Set to appropriate Standard Tunes by L. W. Mason. This book will differ from others, —

1st. In being *entirely unsectarian and strictly devotional.*

2d. In being devoid of the trash, in both hymns and music, which forms so large a part of most school hymn books.

3d. In being large enough for continuous use. (*Ready in September.*)

GERMAN.

A SHORT GERMAN GRAMMAR FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By E. S. Sheldon, Harvard University. Intended especially for High School and College classes beginning the study of German. (*Ready in September.*)

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

The first edition was published in 1872, and was widely adopted, reaching a sale of *over 30,000 copies*. In 1877, the editors completed a revision, which has made it *virtually a new work* while retaining all the important features of the old. Attention is invited to the following merits of the book:

1. *The Supplementary and Marginal Notes on Etymology, Comparative Philology, and the meaning of forms.* In this department it is believed to be more full and complete than any other school text-book, and to embody the most advanced views of comparative philologists.

2. *Numerous Introductory Notes in the Syntax, giving a brief view of the theory of constructions.* These Notes are original contributions to the discussion of the topics of which they treat; they illustrate and greatly simplify syntactical construction, and are not based upon *abstract theory*, or "metaphysics of the subjunctive," but upon *linguistic science*, or upon the actual historical development of language from its simplest forms.

3. *Treatment of Special Topics of Syntax.* On these points we invite comparison with other school grammars on the score of simplicity and clearness.

4. *The extended, and often complete, lists of forms and constructions.*

5. *Tabulated examples of peculiar or idiomatic use.*

6. *The full and clear treatment of Rhythm and Versification,* corresponding with the latest and best authorities on the subject.

7. *The unusual brevity attained without sacrifice of completeness or clearness.*

This Grammar expresses the results of independent study of the best original sources. It has been strictly subordinated to the uses of the class-room through the advice and aid of several of our most experienced teachers. The rapid adoption of this Grammar in over three-fourths of the leading colleges and preparatory schools of the country is believed to be a full guaranty for its adaptation to the purposes of instruction.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN COURSE.

Leighton's Latin Lessons (designed to accompany the Grammar).

Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar (designed to accompany the Grammar, and also to prepare pupils for reading at sight).

Allen & Greenough's Cæsar,* Cicero,* Virgil,* Ovid,* Sallust, Cato Major, Latin Composition, Preparatory Latin Course, No. II (with Vocabulary), containing four books of Cæsar's Gallic War, and eight Orations of Cicero.

Keep's Parallel Rules of Greek and Latin Syntax.

Allen's Latin Reader. Selections from Cæsar, Curtius, Nepos, Sallust, Ovid, Virgil, Plautus, Terence, Cicero, Pliny, and Tacitus. With Vocabulary.

Crowell & Richardson's Brief History of Roman Literature.

Crowell's Selections from the Less Known Latin Poets.

Stickney's De Natura Deorum.

Allen's (F. D.) Remnants of Early Latin.

Leighton's Critical History of Cicero's Letters.

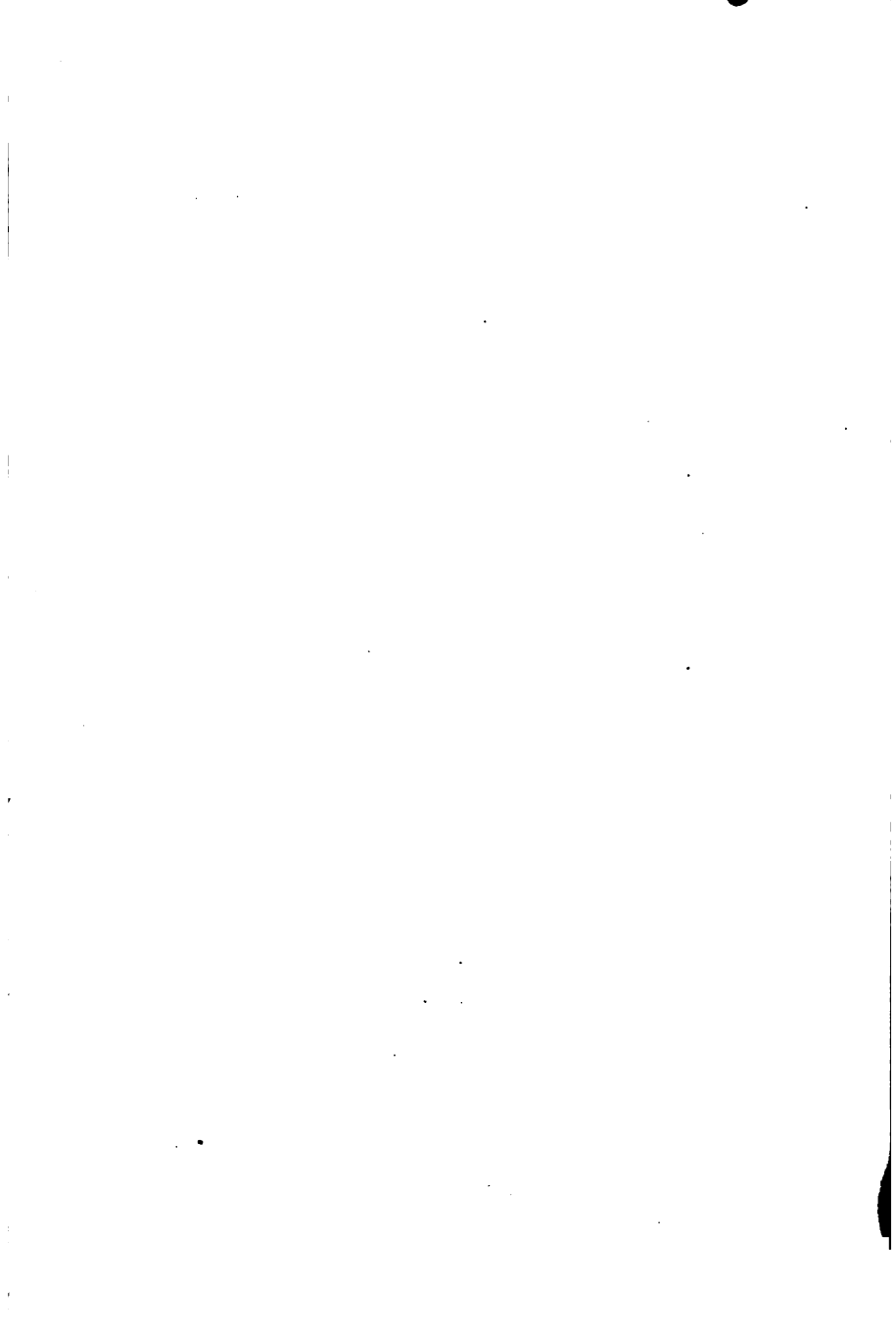
Leighton's Elementary Treatise on Latin Orthography.

White's Junior Student's Latin-English Lexicons.

* With or without Vocabulary.

A Full Descriptive Catalogue mailed on Application.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.





**HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY**



**THE ESSEX INSTITUTE
TEXT-BOOK COLLECTION**

• • •
**GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON
OF NEW YORK**

JANUARY 25, 1924

